



Hongkong Daily Press.

EST. 1858

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

YOUR FORTUNE

is wrapped up in your eyes. If they are weakened then your earning capacity is lowered, unless you bring them to their normal state by the use of

ACCURATE GLASSES.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

25, Queen's Road, C.N., HONGKONG.

No. 19,268 號六十六百二千九萬一第 日九初月元年申庚 HONGKONG SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1920 陸拜禮 號四廿月二年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 27 1/2 lbs. net.
In Bags 55 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

CONTREXEVILLE

A Natural Mineral Water

Bottled at the "Pavillon" Spring

Contrexeville (Vosges).

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Telephone No. 75

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NEWLY ARRIVED.
SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 10 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE.
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOOD

GLASS ENGRAVING, SIGN BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKER.
CANTON MARBLE OF VARIOUS SHAPES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
UNDER TAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.30 p.m.	" " " "
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 " " 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "

NIGHT CARS

6.40 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	" " " "
11.45 p.m.	" " " "

SATURDAY

7.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	" " " "
2.00 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "

SUNDAY

7.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	" " " "
2.00 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 4.00 " "	" " " "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	" " " "

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1919, until further Notice (All previous Time Tables cancelled).

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through
CANTON (Tsi Sha Tan)	dep.		7.00			7.05		7.10		7.15		7.20		7.25		7.30		7.35		7.40	
Shek Lung	arr.		7.05			7.10		7.15		7.20		7.25		7.30		7.35		7.40		7.45	
Shum Chun	arr.		7.10			7.15		7.20		7.25		7.30		7.35		7.40		7.45		7.50	
Shung Shui	arr.		7.15			7.20		7.25		7.30		7.35		7.40		7.45		7.50		7.55	
Yuen Tai	arr.		7.20			7.25		7.30		7.35		7.40		7.45		7.50		7.55		8.00	
Yuen Tai	arr.		7.25			7.30		7.35		7.40		7.45		7.50		7.55		8.00		8.05	
Yuen Tai	arr.		7.30			7.35		7.40		7.45		7.50		7.55		8.00		8.05		8.10	
Yuen Tai	arr.		7.35			7.40		7.45		7.50		7.55		8.00		8.05		8.10		8.15	
Yuen Tai	arr.		7.40			7.45		7.50		7.55		8.00		8.05		8.10		8.15		8.20	
Yuen Tai	arr.		7.45			7.50		7.55		8.00		8.05		8.10		8.15		8.20		8.25	
Yuen Tai	arr.		7.50			7.55		8.00		8.05		8.10		8.15		8.20		8.25		8.30	
Yuen Tai	arr.		7.55			8.00		8.05		8.10		8.15		8.20		8.25		8.30		8.35	
Yuen Tai	arr.		8.00			8.05		8.10		8.15		8.20		8.25		8.30		8.35		8.40	
Yuen Tai	arr.		8.05			8.10		8.15		8.20		8.25		8.30		8.35		8.40		8.45	
Yuen Tai	arr.		8.10			8.15		8.20		8.25		8.30		8.35		8.40		8.45		8.50	
Yuen Tai	arr.		8.15			8.20		8.25		8.30		8.35		8.40		8.45		8.50		8.55	
Yuen Tai	arr.		8.20			8.25		8.30		8.35		8.40		8.45		8.50		8.55		9.00	
Yuen Tai	arr.		8.25			8.30		8.35		8.40		8.45		8.50		8.55		9.00		9.05	
Yuen Tai	arr.		8.30			8.35		8.40		8.45		8.50		8.55		9.00		9.05		9.10	
Yuen Tai	arr.		8.35			8.40		8.45		8.50		8.55		9.00		9.05		9.10		9.15	
Yuen Tai	arr.		8.40			8.45		8.50		8.55		9.00		9.05		9.10		9.15		9.20	
Yuen Tai	arr.		8.45			8.50		8.55		9.00		9.05		9.10		9.15		9.20		9.25	
Yuen Tai	arr.		8.50			8.55		9.00		9.05		9.10		9.15		9.20		9.25		9.30	
Yuen Tai	arr.		8.55			9.00		9.05		9.10		9.15		9.20		9.25		9.30		9.35	
Yuen Tai	arr.		9.00			9.05		9.10		9.15		9.20		9.25		9.30		9.35		9.40	
Yuen Tai	arr.		9.05			9.10		9.15		9.20		9.25		9.30		9.35		9.40		9.45	
Yuen Tai	arr.		9.10			9.15		9.20		9.25		9.30		9.35		9.40		9.45		9.50	
Yuen Tai	arr.		9.15			9.20		9.25		9.30		9.35		9.40		9.45		9.50		9.55	
Yuen Tai	arr.		9.20			9.25		9.30		9.35		9.40		9.45		9.50		9.55		10.00	
Yuen Tai	arr.		9.25			9.30		9.35		9.40		9.45		9.50		9.55		10.00		10.05	
Yuen Tai	arr.		9.30			9.35		9.40		9.45		9.50		9.55		10.00		10.05		10.10	
Yuen Tai	arr.		9.35			9.40		9.45		9.50		9.55		10.00		10.05		10.10		10.15	
Yuen Tai	arr.		9.40			9.45		9.50		9.55		10.00		10.05		10.10		10.15		10.20	
Yuen Tai	arr.		9.45			9.50		9.55		10.00		10.05		10.10		10.15		10.20		10.25	
Yuen Tai	arr.		9.50			9.55		10.00		10.05		10.10		10.15		10.20		10.25		10.30	
Yuen Tai	arr.		9.55			10.00		10.05		10.10		10.15		10.20		10.25		10.30		10.35	
Yuen Tai	arr.		10.00			10.05		10.10		10.15		10.20		10.25		10.30		10.35		10.40	
Yuen Tai	arr.		10.05			10.10		10.15		10.20		10.25		10.30		10.35		10.40		10.45	
Yuen Tai	arr.		10.10			10.15		10.20		10.25		10.30		10.35		10.40		10.45		10.50	
Yuen Tai	arr.		10.15			10.20		10.25		10.30		10.35		10.40		10.45		10.50		10.55	
Yuen Tai	arr.		10.20			10.25		10.30		10.35		10.40		10.45		10.50		10.55		11.00	
Yuen Tai	arr.		10.25			10.30		10.35		10.40		10.45		10.50		10.55		11.00		11.05	
Yuen Tai	arr.		10.30			10.35		10.40		10.45		10.50		10.55		11.00		11.05		11.10	
Yuen Tai	arr.		10.35			10.40		10.45		10.50		10.55		11.00		11.05		11.10		11.15	
Yuen Tai	arr.		10.40			10.45		10.50		10.55		11.00		11.05		11.10		11.15		11.20	
Yuen Tai	arr.		10.45			10.50		10.55		11.00		11.05		11.10		11.15		11.20		11.25	
Yuen Tai	arr.		10.50			10.55		11.00		11.05		11.10		11.15		11.20		11.25		11.30	
Yuen Tai	arr.		10.55			11.00		11.05		11.10		11.15		11.20		11.25		11.30		11.35	
Yuen Tai	arr.		11.00			11.05		11.10		11.15		11.20		11.25		11.30		11.35		11.40	
Yuen Tai	arr.		11.05			11.10		11.15		11.20		11.25		11.30		11.35		11.40		11.45	
Yuen Tai	arr.		11.10			11.15		11.20		11.25		11.30		11.35		11.40		11.45		11.50	
Yuen Tai	arr.		11.15			11.20		11.25		11.30		11.35		11.40		11.45		11.50		11.55	
Yuen Tai	arr.		11.20			11.25		11.30		11.35		11.40		11.45		11.50		11.55		12.00	
Yuen Tai	arr.		11.25			11.30		11.35		11.40		11.45		11.50		11.55		12.00		12.05	
Yuen Tai	arr.		11.30			11.35		11.40		11.45		11.50		11.55		12.00		12.05		12.10	
Yuen Tai	arr.		11.35			11.40		11.45		11.50		11.55		12.00		12.05		12.10		12.15	
Yuen Tai	arr.		11.40			11.45		11.50		11.55		12.00		12.05		12.10		12.15		12.20	
Yuen Tai	arr.		11.45			11.50		11.55		12.00		12.05		12.10		12.15		12.20		12.25	
Yuen Tai	arr.		11.50			11.55		12.00		12.05		12.10		12.15		12.20		12.25		12.30	
Yuen Tai	arr.		11.55			12.00		12.05		12.10		12.15		12.20		12.25		12.30		12.35	
Yuen Tai	arr.		12.00			12.05		12.10		12.15		12.20		12.25		12.30		12.35		12.40	
Yuen Tai	arr.		12.05			12.10		12.15		12.20		12.25		12.30		12.35		12.40		12.45	
Yuen Tai	arr.		12.10			12.15		12.20		12.25		12.30		12.35		12.40		12.45		12.50	
Yuen Tai	arr.		12.15			12.20		12.25		12.30		12.35		12.40		12.45		12.50		12.55	
Yuen Tai	arr.		12.20			12.25		12.30		12.35		12.40		12.45		12.50		12.55		13.00	
Yuen Tai	arr.		12.25			12.30		12.35		12.40		12.45		12.50		12.55		13.00		13.05	
Yuen Tai	arr.		12.30			12.35		12.40		12.45		12.50		12.55		13.00		13.05		13.10	
Yuen Tai	arr.		12.35			12.40		12.45		12.50		12.55		13.00		13.05		13.10		13.15	
Yuen Tai	arr.		12.40			12.45		12.50		12.55		13.00		13.05		13.10		13.15		13.20	
Yuen Tai	arr.		12.45			12.50		12.55		13.00		13.05		13.10		13.15		13.20		13.25	
Yuen Tai	arr.		12.50			12.55		13.00		13.05		13.10		13.15		13.20		13.25		13.30	
Yuen Tai	arr.		12.55			13.00		13.05		13.10		13.15		13.20		13.25		13.30		13.35	
Yuen Tai	arr.		13.00			13.05		13.10		13.15		13.20		13.25		13.30		13.35		13.40	
Yuen Tai	arr.		13.05			13.10		13.15		13.20		13.25		13.30		13.35		13.40		13.45	
Yuen Tai	arr.		13.10			13.15		13.20		13.25		13.30		13.35		13.40		13.45		13.50	
Yuen Tai	arr.		13.15			13.20		13.25		13.30		13.35		13.40		13.45		13.50		13.55	
Yuen Tai	arr.		13.20			13.25		13.30		13.35		13.40		13.45		13.50		13.55		14.00	
Yuen Tai	arr.		13.25			13.30		13.35		13.40		13.45		13.50		13.55		14.00		14.05	
Yuen Tai	arr.		13.30			13.35		13.40		13.45		13.50		13.55		14.00		14.05		14.10	
Yuen Tai	arr.		13.35			13.40		13.45		13.50		13.55		14.00		14.05		14.10		14.15	
Yuen Tai	arr.		13.40			13.45		13.50		13.55		14.00		14.05		14.10		14.15		14.20	
Yuen Tai	arr.		13.45			13.50		13.55		14.00		14.05		14.10		14.15		14.20		14.25	

THORNYCROFT

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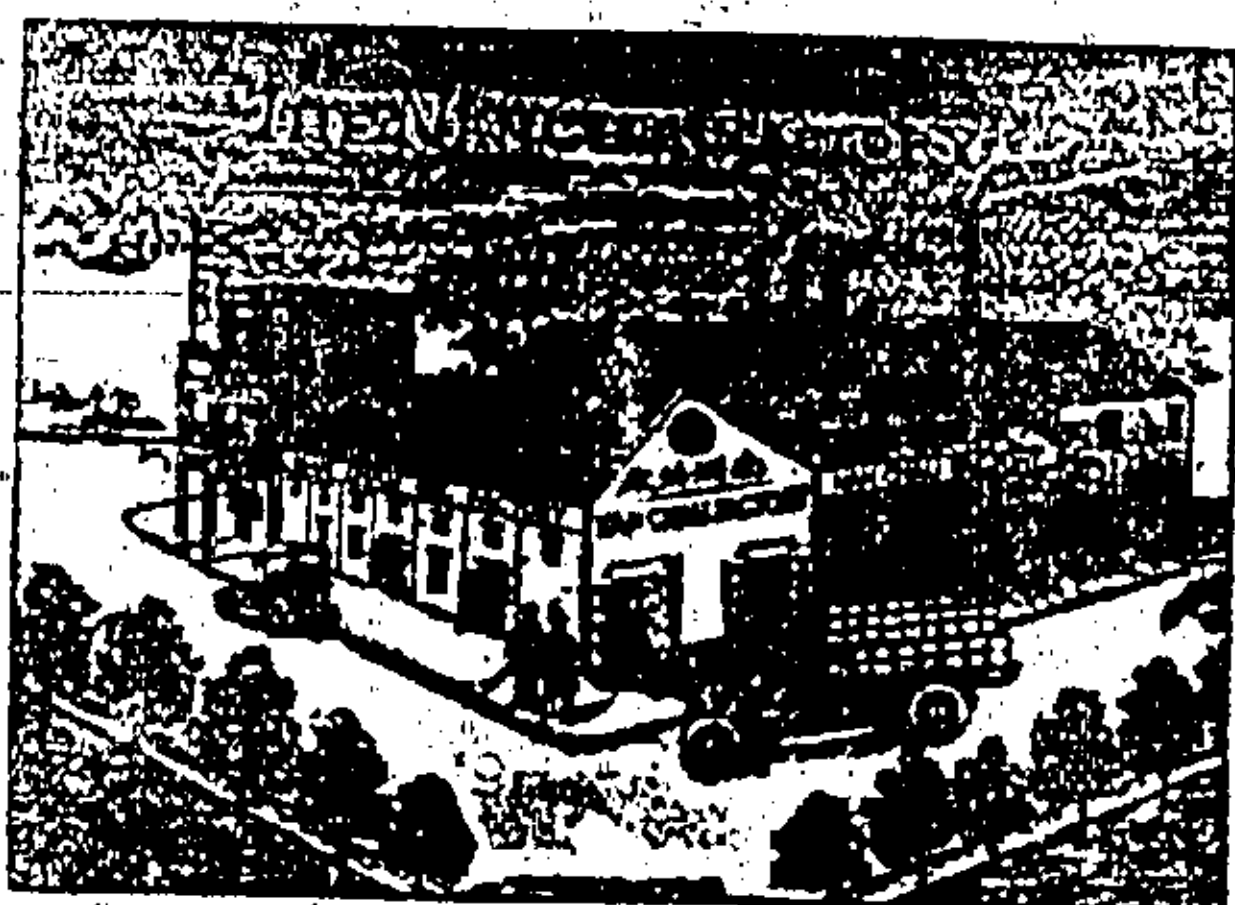
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Our Motor Engineer and our Naval Architect, both Thornycroft experts, now resident in Shanghai, will give attention to all inquiries.

Early deliveries can be made of 15-h.p., 30-h.p., 45-h.p., and 70-h.p. Kerosene Marine Engines.

R. B. ROXBURGH,
Manager for China.



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Manufactures the most important point is improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Butter or Lard, but when slightly dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compared most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

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HOTELS IN JAPAN & MANCHURIA

JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

IN JAPAN PROPER

Chiyoda (Nikko)	Nara
Kamakura	Nikko
Kamakura	Nikko
Kamakura	Nikko
Kamakura	Nikko
Kamakura	Nikko
Kamakura	Nikko
Kamakura	Nikko
Kamakura	Nikko
Kamakura	Nikko

IN MANCHURIA

Changchun	Harbin
Qiqihar	Qiqihar
Qiqihar	Qiqihar
Qiqihar	Qiqihar
Qiqihar	Qiqihar
Qiqihar	Qiqihar
Qiqihar	Qiqihar
Qiqihar	Qiqihar
Qiqihar	Qiqihar

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S FAREWELL TO TIENTSIN.

CONFIDENCE IN MAINTENANCE OF BRITISH PRESTIGE.

Sir John Jordan, the retiring British Minister to Peking, was the guest of honour of the British Municipal Council and the British Chamber of Commerce at a banquet at the Gordon Hall, Tientsin, on the 14th instant. Practically all the leading male members of the British community were present. Mr. E. W. Carter (Chairman of the British Municipal Council) took the chair with the British Minister, Mr. J. M. Dickinson, the Commissioner of Customs (Mr. F. W. Mase), Mr. H. M. S. Man, Mr. E. C. Peters, Mr. P. C. Young, C.B.E., Mr. A. H. Hyland on his right, and H.B.M. Consul-General (Mr. W. F. Ker, C.M.G.), Sir John Walsingham, Mr. W. A. Morling, Mr. J. R. Greaves, Mr. A. B. Lawson, and Mr. W. M. Howell on his left. Mr. R. G. Buchan (Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce) was Vice-Chairman.

The Chairman, in a speech eulogizing the services of the honoured guest, said:—We are proud of what he has done. We are proud of the way in which he has filled the difficult position of representative of a great Empire, but we honour him also for what he is—a gallant and true-hearted English gentleman. (Loud applause.) His Majesty will have other Ministers in China, but I venture to say never one who will stand higher in the estimation of the people to whom he is sent or who will be more endeared to the heart of the people belonging to the nation whom he represents. We wish to him and to Lady Jordan many happy years in the future. I ask you to drink the health of our honoured guest to-night, Sir John Jordan. (Applause.) The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S REPLY.
His Excellency, in response, said:—I assure you, gentlemen, I feel in a very embarrassed position. I have had a rather strenuous week in Peking, and I came down here in the week-end and I have not prepared an address at all worthy in response to the eloquent address of your Chairman. I feel very unworthy of all the praise that has been bestowed upon me, but I assure you I appreciate it most warmly. It has been a great pleasure for me to come down here this evening, and I thank you most sincerely for giving me this opportunity of saying farewell to my fellow-countrymen in Tientsin. My relations with Tientsin have always been pleasant, and no Minister has ever had greater consideration or greater indulgence than I have received from the community of Tientsin, and, perhaps I might add, from the other British communities in China. I assure you it is a very sad thing to say Good-bye. It is almost 4 years since I first saw Tientsin. I remember when we came up on a small steamer named the *Argonaut*, belonging to Jardine, Matheson & Co., and in the 48 days Tientsin was much different from what it is now—the boat dug its nose into the mud banks all the way up. Well, you have changed all that. The *Haibo* Conservancy has altered the *Haibo* into a navigable river. At that time Tientsin was practically a small hamlet, now it is a great commercial city, whose trade, largely by the energy and ability of Britons here, has grown from almost nothing to a volume that makes Tientsin one of the greatest commercial ports of the world. What has always struck me is that you are in totally different circumstances from a commercial city in a region where tea or silk is grown. You have to bring the products with which you deal from long distances.

TIENTSIN'S WONDERFUL TRADE.
A few days ago I was reading *Hue* again and one remark struck me very much. When going through Mongolia less than 20 years before the port of Tientsin was opened, he mentions camels' wool was drifting all round the country by the wind and gathered up in small sheltered nooks, and no use whatever was made of it. Now, by your energy, you have built up a tremendous trade in wool during the last 20 or 30 years. Your Chairman has called you a dirty trade. (Laughter.) I must say that the trade of Tientsin, more than that of any other port in China, has appealed to my imagination. The mere fact that you bring your produce right away from the borders of Tibet, gather it in small quantities, bring it down on the camels' backs to the Yo'low River, and afterwards to your warehouses, for export to places many thousands of miles away, seems to me to make it a wonderful trade, quite different from any other trade in China. Only a day or two ago the Governor of Szechuan made a complaint to the Consul-General that a gentleman was roving about in quest of trade, and I learned that he had come from Tientsin. (Laughter and applause.) It is a pity that merchants do not tell us more about the trade of Tientsin. I think there are only three or four merchants who have written books on China—Messrs. T. T. Cooper, Archibald Little, and Michie. It is rather a pity that the missionaries and others should have to tell us everything about China, and the merchants tell us nothing. At the present moment we know all the secrets of the various Conferences in connection with the Peace settlement, we know all the secrets of the Cabinets in Europe, but how many of us know of the secrets of the trader in China and his trade? There is a great opportunity for a man to write a book on that. I daresay it would ruin his firm, but he would make his own reputation. (Loud laughter.)

TIENTSIN'S OTHER DISTINCTIONS.
It occurred to me that Tientsin has in other respects also gained great distinction. Apart from this trade altogether, enterprises which are bound to transform China in time, namely, railways and mines. The inception of railways here was due to Mr. Kinder, whose name, I think, is perpetuated in connection with the Peking-Mukden Railway. Then we have the mines. The working of mines on scientific principles was inaugurated at the Kailan Mines, and that was the beginning of many enterprises in China. I feel confident that these enterprises are only in their infancy, and that they will experience immense development in the next few years. At the Conference of Chambers in Shanghai the key-note was co-operation with the Chinese, and the co-operative effort as illustrated by the K.M.A. and the Peking Syndicate has proved a great success. I know the history of these undertakings, and nothing pleases me more than to see how successful they have proved to be.

As regards Tientsin itself, I think the most important thing is probably conservancy work. When I came here in 1917, I found the whole place living a sort of Noah's Ark existence. (Laughter.)—and since that time a great deal of work has been done in the conservancy line. I hope that work will continue, and a very good and hard-working body it is, and it has received a large amount of funds, and work is well under way. A very experienced engineer—a man of very great reputation—is coming here, and I hope the community of Tientsin will press it forward. Please do not imagine that these things take care of themselves. I know from experience that they have an enormous amount of things to look after in Peking, and it will rest largely with the energy of the people in Tientsin to press this work forward. I think the time will come when you will conquer the *Hu* Ho and make it cease to be a menace to your existence here.

AN EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.
There is another matter in which I am greatly interested. I did not expect that Dr. Lavington Hart would be here to-night, but all the same I may venture upon the subject. A few days ago you may have noticed a telegram saying that the *Times*, which I am sorry to say, very seldom gives much space to China—had published a leader pointing out the importance of recognizing the commercial value of providing educational facilities to Chinese students, and emphasizing that the Chinese student who had been educated in England was the greatest commercial asset we possess in this country. Now that subject was discussed fully at the Conference of Chambers at Shanghai, and I have made very many recommendations to the British Government on the subject. You have a great institution in your midst—the Anglo-Chinese College—and I think it is our duty to do all we can to support that institution and keep it from being crippled, as I believe it is just now, owing to exchange, etc. I was speaking the other day to a Chinese official of high standing and considerable influence, and he told me he was prepared to recommend to the British Government that they should grant to the Anglo-Chinese College on certain conditions. Now that College is in your midst, and I think you are extremely fortunate in having here a man like Dr. Lavington Hart, a man who is a Wrangler of Cambridge. That institution is doing a great amount of good for British interests in North China. If Tientsin will do something I am sure that the Chinese Government will follow its example. It is extremely difficult to make any impression with this question at home, but the whole question of education in China is at present under consideration, and I shall be extremely grateful if this community can do something to show that they are interested in it. We are not working purely for our own generation, but also for the generation to come. Other countries are doing a great deal. France is educating a great number of young students on a very elaborate plan. We all know what America has done and is doing, and this is the one department in which we have rather fallen behind.

Another matter in which I am deeply interested is the study of Chinese by the members of British firms in China. I cannot express how very grateful I am that the British communities have taken this matter up so thoroughly and have made such tremendous strides. Now we have several hundreds of young Britons fully equipped to carry on trade with China. I only mention this about the Anglo-Chinese College because I thought this was a favourable opportunity to bring it before you.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.
I would also like to say a word about the North China British Volunteers. I can only repeat that I hope the movement will continue. Major Nathan spoke to me on several occasions about it and I understand that his mantle has descended upon Major Kent and no more worthy man could have taken it up. (Hear, hear.) We all know the services Major Kent made and the splendid work he did. I have heard on all sorts of occasions of the very excellent service he performed, and I do hope that he will have every support in keeping on this movement during Major Nathan's absence.

THE SHANGHAI CONFERENCE OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.
The Chairman has been very kind to remind me that I am the guest of the Municipal Council and the Chamber of Commerce. I feel deeply grateful to both bodies for the very great kindness they have shown me in asking me here this evening. I fear I can say little about the Municipal Council without treading on delicate ground—(laughter)—and I propose to talk about the Chamber of Commerce. It has been one of the most pleasant things during my whole time in China that the British communities have established Chambers of Commerce since the war broke out. Hankow started first, at least it claims to have done so, and Tientsin soon followed the example. A few months ago we had a Conference of all the Chambers in Shanghai, at which your Chamber was extremely ably represented by Messrs. Buchan, Wormalley, Leslie, and Mounsey, and I think that nothing in my own official career has made such an impression upon me as the

discussion that took place at that Conference. I think it reflects the greatest credit upon all the British communities in China. The earnest way in which all tried to get on common ground, and the singularly high quality of the speeches, compelled my admiration. The programme of policy which is the result of the Conference must be followed up. I am happy to say that since that time I have done my best to have some of these resolutions translated into concrete form, and I think that the Chinese have received them sympathetically and favourably, and there is a possibility that some of them will be carried out. These resolutions, I may add, were translated into Chinese and distributed among all the high officials in Peking. I do not think anything before has ever created such an impression in China as these simple translations of the resolutions passed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai. (Applause.) In this connection I would earnestly ask your Chamber to continue this great work in the future and prepare yourselves each year for the Conference of Chambers at Shanghai. I feel certain that these annual meetings will strengthen greatly the hands of the British Minister in Peking. My one pleasure is that the first gathering of the kind occurred in my time, just as my one regret is that it had not taken place long before.

TRIBUTE TO THE LEGATION STAFF.
The Chairman has given me far more credit than is my due for what we have accomplished in Peking. I can only say that I have done the best I could for British interests. I think that during the whole 14 years I never had an uninteresting hour. But it is very hard to do very much. China has passed through very troubled times and it was difficult to do much constructive work, but I hope and believe that constructive work is coming in now. Any credit due to me is due also to the members of my staff in Peking. I have had a great number of men during my time as Minister, and I can honestly say that no man could be better served by his subordinates. (Applause.) I will only mention now the names of Mr. Barton, Mr. Ker, Mr. Rose and Mr. Turner. The work in the Legation is hard. I do not believe there is any other place in China where men are worked harder than in Peking. Some have in fact broken down owing to over-work. And in speaking of the work of the Legation, I certainly would not like to pass over the Consular Staff. I still regard myself as one of them. They deserve equal credit. From Hainan to Kanton and from Harbin to Tientsin we have Consular men all over the country, many of them in lonely places. I have known the Consular Service for 40 years, and have known it intimately, and I hold that the Consular service is as efficient to-day as ever it was before. That is my firm conviction.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE.
British interests in China have held their own. I look forward with perfect confidence, and I believe that the British people are going to maintain their great position in China notwithstanding all opposition, and that British prestige will be maintained at as high a point as it ever was. (Applause.) I am leaving China after 14 years spent in this country, and I can honestly say that I would like to borrow another life and spend it in the same way. (Applause.) At the close of the function Sir John walked round the table and personally shook hands with all present, who meanwhile sang "Auld Lang Syne." Hearty Cheers for Sir John concluded a memorable gathering.

WIRELESS TO INDIA.

RELIEVING THE CABLES.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has had under consideration the connecting of India with England by means of wireless telegraphy, thus reducing the pressure on the cable service and affording a more perfect service.

The matter was raised by the Burma Chamber of Commerce, who stated that they were of the opinion that the question of an efficient system of wireless telegraphy connecting India with England, which had often been suggested, should be removed from the theoretical to the practical stage and installed in the very near future so that India should not be cut off for lengthy intervals from England as had been the case previously.

The matter was then discussed by the Chamber, and it was decided that the Government of India would strongly press that view on the Secretary of State for India as a matter of urgency.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce Committee, having regard to the existing delay in cable communications and the remote prospects of improvement in that direction in the near future, informed the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India that they desired strongly to support the arguments advanced by the Burma Chamber in favour of a dual system of wireless and cable communication and that they trusted the suggestion would receive the urgent and careful consideration due to it as a matter of public expediency.

The Commerce and Industry Department later forwarded to this Chamber a copy of the reply they had sent the Burma Chamber on this subject. They stated that the Government of India fully recognised the importance of efficient wireless telegraphic communications between India and the United Kingdom and had under consideration a scheme for the improvement of the present wireless system. Continuing, they stated that the development of wireless telegraphy in India was as the Chamber was probably aware, complicated by difficult questions of atmospheric conditions which had not yet been satisfactorily solved. It was added that at the instance of the Government of India a special staff of wireless experts had been engaged by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in England and was expected to arrive in India very shortly.

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AUCTIONS

G. & R.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY APPOINTMENT.
HUGHES AND HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.
General Auctioneers,
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(For Account of the Concerned),
O-DAY (SATURDAY),
February 28th, 1920, at 10.30 A.M. at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
Corner of Lee House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
SHIP'S STORES AND MEDICAL COMFORTS,
Comprising—
Tinned Beef, Mutton, Salmon, Milk, Jam,
Marmalade, &c., Preserved Vegetables, Peas,
Beans, &c.,
Cocoa, Pickles, Sauces, Extracts of Beef,
Mutton, and Chicken, Bangers Food,
&c. &c. &c.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(For Account of the Concerned),
TO-DAY (SATURDAY),
February 28th, 1920, at 2.30 P.M.
at No. 6, OBSERVATORY VILLAS,
KOWLOON.

THE
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
therein contained,
Comprising—Hallstand, Blackwood Table
and Stands, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofa
(Lane Crawford make) good as new, Black-
wood Furniture comprising Cabinet, Music
Stand, Blackwood Ormamental, &c. &c.,
Engravings, Water Colours, Oil Paintings,
Curtains, &c., Carpets, Rugs and Mats,
Fumed Teak Sideboard, Extension Dining
Table and Chairs, Silver Ware—Cabinet,
Glass and Crockery Ware, and a quantity of
good Electric Plates, Mosaic Brass Bed-
stead, handomely carved Cherrywood
Bureau, Wardrobe, Tallboy, Table, Camp-
board Chest of drawers, &c., Enamelled
Baths, American Ice Chest, Sewing Machine,
&c.

Also
Electric Fittings and Fans, Piano made for
the Climate by Collard & Collard, large
American Combination Safe,
&c. &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Friday 27th inst. at 3 P.M.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(For Account of the Concerned),
ON MONDAY,
March 1st, 1920, commencing at 5 P.M. at
their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux
Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A COLLECTION OF GENUINE
POSTAGE STAMPS,
only perfect specimens consisting of a fine
selection of high values of all British
Colonies including three cornered Cape, rare
Canada, Hongkong, &c., Portuguese Colonies
and all countries.

On view from Wednesday, Feb. 25th, 1920.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(For Account of the Concerned),
ON TUESDAY
March 2nd, 1920, commencing at 2.30 P.M.
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux
Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

A Few Lots of
Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets,
Hamam-towels and Plain Double Bed Sheets,
Bettendorf Bedspreads and Table Covers,
Crochets and Drawnwork Doilies.

AND
Two Bellow Valises, Suit Cases,
&c. &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(For Account of the Concerned),
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
March 4th and 5th, 1920,
at H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong and Kow-
loon NAVAL DEPOT respectively, com-
mencing each day at 9.30 A.M. with an
interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 P.M.

Old and Surplus
NAVAL STORES, &c.,
Comprising—
Life Boat (wood and steel), Dingies,
Whalers, Caboose, Rice Boilers, Hot Water
Boilers, Cooking Stoves, Ship's Fittings,
Iron Bed Mattresses and Fittings, Wash-
stands, Tables, Chairs, Stools, &c., Ice
Chests, Steel Tanks, Propellers, &c.,
Telephones, Anchors, Enamelled Iron Batches,
Lathings, Porcelain Water Closets, Booby
Hatches, Wood Ladders, Steel Wire Rope
and Hawseers, Carpets, Rugs, Blankets,
Counterpanes, Electric Cables, Canvas
Hoses, Coir Hawseers, Corrigae, Paperstuffs,
Old Iron, Brass, Gun Metal and Steel, Coal
Sacks, Firewood, Waste Paper, &c., &c.
Lots may be inspected on Wednesday, the
3rd March, 1920.

Also Sale of Old and Surplus Vauling
Stores at Kowloon on Monday, 5th March,
commencing at 9.30 A.M. and comprising—
Beds, Blankets and Ham sacks, &c.
Terms of Sale:—As detailed in Catalogue.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the
Admiralty.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"BENRINNES"
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th March, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1920. [481]

STRUTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Steamship

"COLORADO SPRINGS"
having arrived from Seattle via ports, on February 24th, 1920, Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 A.M. on March 2nd, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Carmichael & Clarke.

All Claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival, hereafter which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Cargo undelivered on and after March 2nd, 1920, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.
Agents.
1st Floor, Powell's Building,
13, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong, February 24th, 1920. [474]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The Steamship "FELSINA"

FROM TRIESTE and SINGAPORE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Mar. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th Mar. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st Mar. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1920. [481]

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO

STEAMERS FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for
Bavarian, American, Continental,
and South African Ports

THE Homeward Mail Steamer
"KASIMIR"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be
despatched from this port about MARCH
5th, 1920, taking Cargo, for the above Ports.
Passenger accommodation in the connecting
vessel, if available, secured before departure
from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
covered by this Steamer proceeding to
Bombay and there transhipped to the
on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until
12 Noon the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all parcels are required.
For further particulars, sailing date, etc.,
Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Post Box 113,
32 Des Voeux Road Central.

S.S. "VICTORIA"

THE above Steamer will be despatched
for MANILA, SANDAKAN, and
AUSTRALIAN PORTS on or about March
3rd.

For Freight and Passage apply to—
THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA STEAM-
SHIP CO., LTD.,
Agents,
113, Connaught Road Central.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "CADOPEAK" VOY. 1-HOME

FROM CALCUTTA via MADRAS,
PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE above-mentioned vessel having
arrived from the above mentioned
Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby
informed that they must take immediate
delivery of same from alongside, and all
cargo impeding discharge will be landed
at their risk and expense into the Pacific
Mail Steamship Company's godowns at
West Point, and stored at Consignees
risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit
signed by the Superintendent of the Im-
ports and Exports, Hongkong, before
Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods
are to be left in the godowns, where they
will be examined on February 27th, at
10 A.M., and February 28th, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a
week of the steamer's arrival here after
which they cannot be recognized. No
claim will be admitted after the goods
have left the godowns, and all goods re-
maining undelivered after FEBRUARY
29th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

Consignees are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for countersignature
immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
As Operators, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.
Hongkong, February 22nd, 1920. 465

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "LAKE GILPEN" VOY. 1-HOME

FROM CALCUTTA via MADRAS,
RANGOON, SINGAPORE and
SAIGON.

THE above-mentioned vessel having
arrived from the above mentioned
Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby
informed that they must take immediate
delivery of same from alongside, and all
cargo impeding discharge will be landed
at their risk and expense into the Pacific
Mail Steamship Company's godowns at
West Point, and stored at Consignees
risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit
signed by the Superintendent of the Im-
ports and Exports, Hongkong, before
Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods
are to be left in the godowns, where they
will be examined on February 27th, at
10 A.M., and February 28th, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a
week of the steamer's arrival here after
which they cannot be recognized. No
claim will be admitted after the goods
have left the godowns, and all goods re-
maining undelivered after FEBRUARY
29th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

Consignees are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for countersignature
immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
As Operators, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.
Hongkong, February 22nd, 1920. 466

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "WEST SELENE" VOY. 1-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN
PORTS and SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having
arrived from the above mentioned
Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby
informed that their Cargo will be landed at
their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship
Company's Godowns at West Point, and
stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit
signed by the Superintendent of Imports
and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of
Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on Feb. 27th, at 10 A.M., and
Feb. 28th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a
week of the Steamer's arrival here, after
which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods re-
maining undelivered after Feb. 29th, will
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature im-
mediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board,
Hotel Manions,
Hongkong, February 21st, 1920. [487]

UNDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG and
SINGAPORE.

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"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports,
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informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may
be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Feb. 29th, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined. Claims against the Steamer must
be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise
they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, February 23rd, 1920. [480]

INDIA'S FUTURE.

THE AGA KHAN'S HOPES.

Indian gentlemen resident in and passing through London celebrated the passing of the Government of India Bill by a dinner at the Savoy on December 19th, when Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, was the principal guest. The Aga Khan, who presided, said: It is with the greatest pleasure that in response to the request of my countrymen, I have accepted the honour of your chairmanship. We are assembled to show our warm and grateful appreciation of the statesman whose name will live in history as the inspirer and guide of the new Constitution for India, of which the Act now passed into law and the report of the Joint Select Committee form the authoritative design. "Sir, whatever may be the faults of Indians, want of gratitude is not one."

The progress of India in recent years, especially under the stimulus of the new outlook brought about by the war, has been so great and rapid that adaptation of the constitutional framework thereto was inevitable. But the fact that Parliament has ordained this adaptation with such general goodwill of all parties in this country, and with opposition in India, that the reading of the measure was not challenged by a division in either House, is largely due to the steadfastness and sincerity of purpose, the vision and courage, the earnestness and knowledge with which our guest of this evening has laboured, whether through evil or good report, to bring to completion the great and noble undertaking of starting India on the journey to full self-government within the Empire. In a sense these reforms are a compromise between conflicting views of what is possible and fitting at this stage; but the broad principles of the pronouncement of August 20th, 1917, have been carefully upheld. India owes a great debt to the Joint Select Committee, and especially to its strong and impartial chairman, the Earl of Selborne, and also to the Marquis of Crewe (during whose term at the India Office the ideal of provincial autonomy was first given authoritative expression), for having removed all obstacles and seeking to remove all avoidable causes of friction between our opponents and ourselves. We must even give our opponents credit for sincerity of view and their regard for the safety of the Empire, and, indeed, we have to thank them for their criticisms and doubts and fears, since these ought to put us on our mettle.

The reforms with responsibility definitely fixed between the various elements in the Administration, are not a leap in the dark but a leap out of the dark. There are many who would gladly have gone further in some respects, but patriotism and wisdom call us to accept the Act as it stands as a vindication of Centre opinion and reasonable compromise. We acclaim the chief author in the Secretary of State, whom we know and trust as a passionate lover and clear-sighted friend of India, and we rejoice in the compromise he has made by making the compromise so excellent. While we hail the rising sun of India's new day, we cannot be blind to certain lowering clouds on the morning sky. It is to be deeply regretted that the week which has seen the passing of the bill in the House of Lords has also seen public opinion deeply stirred by the revelations from Amritsar. The matter is sub judice, and all I need say is that with Mr. Montagu at the India Office we have the fullest confidence that the issue can safely be left to the British sense of fair play, justice, and honour.

ANGLO-MOSES POLICY.
It is impossible in a gathering which includes many Indian Moslems, not to refer to the anxious thought which is uppermost in our hearts. The fate of Turkey, as well as that of the Moslem States which have arisen from the welter of confusion following on the disappearance of Turbani Russia, still hangs in the balance. There could be no greater mistake than to regard these questions as remote from Indian interests. To the seventy million Indian Moslems they are vital—as real and as near as, for instance, was the treatment of the Ufflanders in the Transvaal by Kruger twenty years ago. The day has passed, and will never return when Indians were content to shut their eyes to, and have no influence upon, Asiatic foreign policy. To Moslems the problems of having names to their religion, and of religious and social sentiments, are so near that they cannot be called in reality foreign questions. In a multitude of ways our Hindu fellow-countrymen have shown that they so deeply sympathize with us and so join in asking for a generous peace with Turkey, that will not punish the unborn members of that remarkable and historic race for the errors of a handful of men, who allowed themselves to be dominated by the jealousy and threats of Germany, that we can honestly call this a national Indian question.

The prayer is the more insistent because it is based on grounds so reasonable that they could not be better stated than in the famous speech of the Prime Minister two years ago, which did so much to calm the Moslems of the British Empire and to encourage their continued co-operation in the war against Prussian militarism. We need not remind you of his unqualified assurance that Britain was not fighting "to deprive Turkey of its capital, or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race." We may reasonably claim that the policy of freedom and self-determination of nationalities, which was then placed in the forefront of Allied aims, should be applied to Moslem as well as to Christian lands in Afghanistan and Azerbaijan, born out of Russian chaos, as fully as to Finland and Georgia. Amid our anxieties in these matters we take courage from one sign of cheer in the recently concluded Anglo-Persian agreement. We cherish the hope that this revised alliance will always be so interpreted and applied that the two parties may ever remain equally independent, free, and friendly international sovereign States. We thank Earl Curzon for inaugurating what we hope will be a new era in Anglo-Moslem policy.

In the changed relations between England and India we celebrate tonight, there is community of interest in making the reforms an unquestionable success. The clear call alike to the Civilian Services and to Indians, as well as to the champions of both in England, is to accept the fait accompli and to labour for its vindication in the eyes of contemporary history. The Anglo-Indian official who has retired, or is hearing the limit of his service, may be likened to a weary woodcutter in the jungle who has contributed to making a way through. If, after long battle with dense undergrowth, his eyes are dazzled by the light of these reforms, we should thankfully recognise that he also has had a share in making them possible.

The general acquiescence given to this legislation by Parliament and the country shows that the great English people is entirely sympathetic with Indian claims. If we turn from opinion here to the man on the spot we find that the Viceroy, the man at the helm in India par excellence, has been fully associated with our guest in the long and toilsome journey which has brought us to this goal. Distinguished members of the Indian Civil Service, such as Lord Meston, Sir William Duke, Sir Claude Hill, and Sir Archdale Earle, and many others, have been enthusiastic and convinced, if discriminating, supporters of reform. It is by no means certain that if a plebiscite of the Indian Civil Service were taken on this subject a majority would be against us.

KING-EMPEROR'S HOSTS.
In the light of the history of the past five years English public opinion recognises that India is loyal and asks only for her legitimate place ultimately as an equal partner in the confederation of nations united by the rule of a beloved Emperor, and his dynasty. The world has seen that the King-Emperor in time of imperial danger has only to strike the ground with his feet, and in India myriads, like genie, will rise for the defence of his Throne and Empire. We rejoice that the popular acquaintance with India that the King-Emperor has made in the past, and which he will make in the future, will then see for himself, and come back to assure the King-Emperor that the affectionate devotion with which their Majesties were acclaimed at Bombay and Calcutta has not merely remained, but is still more deeply rooted and more fully grown.

While it is true, as the preamble of the Act declares, that the time and manner of each further constitutional advance must be determined by Parliament, it is no less true that in the constructive sense the advances will depend on Indians themselves. Let us work together to make the new departure an undeniable success. Then we need not have any misgivings as to what will be done ten years hence. I do not disguise the satisfaction I should have felt if the franchise had been decisively conferred upon our women. Still, life is the thing, and the provincial legislatures confers a great opportunity on Indian men. This will be the first great vital problem for them to pronounce upon. I cannot too strongly appeal for a decision in each province in favour of securing by this constitutional means the loyal co-operation of women in the promotion of the public welfare. It is by a settlement of the issue on just and generous lines that the heart and head of the new Indian electorate will be judged not only by English people but by the world at large.

Nothing could be more idle now than to fail to use our great opportunities because some of us may think they should have been greater still. A thoughtful writer has well said that the place we have reached at a given time is of less importance than the direction in which we are going. Mr. Montagu has taken the lead in placing us on the road to full self-government, and we meet to-day to express our heartfelt gratitude and to assure him of our affectionate regard for one who has served her in a momentous epoch of her history with such untiring zeal and such devotion to the principles of political freedom and advancement. I ask you to drink both to his health and that of Mrs. Montagu, who, we know, shares his love for India, and we know, too, that she is a woman of the most enthusiastic ideals for her future. (Cheers.)

Mr. Montagu, who was given a most enthusiastic reception, said that he would first say one word about the position of Turkey. He could only say that he quite agreed with every word his Highness the Aga Khan had uttered. (Cheers.) He had, ever since he assumed office, voiced the views of his Highness, both in the Cabinet and at the Peace Conference, and he proposed to go on voicing those same views. (Cheers.) Whatever the position of Turkey might be, he could say conscientiously that it would not be achieved with out every man responsible for it knowing the view that was entertained by everybody in India—Hindu and Mohammedan, official and unofficial. (Loud cheers.) He would say, further, he believed that, whatever the fate of Turkey at the moment, nothing could possibly destroy the vigour and principle behind the common purpose of the Moslem States of the world. (Cheers.)

Mr. Montagu then made a reference to the Punjab and proceeded, remarked that he would say to the politicians of India: "What are you going to do with the opportunities that have been given to you? what are you going to make of the action which Parliament has taken with almost unanimous approval? Are you going, when the highest Court in the Empire has given its judgment, to complain of the verdict? That would not be a wise course. Are you going to controvert your attention upon what the Act does not do? That would not be a practical course." They would employ them to sit down and get the last ounce out of the opportunities that were given them. (Cheers.) They could perfect and transform the system of education and the system of local government in India. They could "make good," and he was certain that they could come later to the Mother of Parliaments and show that India had won for itself the status of a self-governing country among the nations of the world. (Cheers.)

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THE HON. MR. E. D. PARR, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said that Mr. Dowdell had been intimately associated with the Chamber of Commerce for the past eight years. In 1915, Mr. Dowdell, was vice-chairman and two years later was elected to represent the Chamber on the Legislative Council during Mr. Holyoak's absence. Mr. Dowdell had never spared himself when his services were required for the public weal. (Applause.)—I, had been a pleasure, as the Chamber would agree, to be guided by Mr. Dowdell's counsel and sound judgment. He only wished to mention now, Mr. Dowdell had represented the Chamber at the Shanghai Conference to show that his name was worthy of being placed in the list of distinguished men from the Colony, has reason to be proud of. It was, by no means, an easy task, at one, which he accomplished efficiently and one which entitled him to the gratitude of the commercial community.—(Applause).—Mr. Dowdell was leaving the Colony next week on a well-earned holiday, and was sure they all wished him a very pleasant journey in the Old Country, and hoped that Mr. Dowdell would return resume his work at the Colony and for the Chamber.—(Loud Applause).

THE HON. MR. S. H. DOWDELL, in reply, thanked Mr. Parr, and said that they were glad to take much notice of what Mr. Parr said, as Mr. Parr, being a personal friend of his, had given them a very good idea of his abilities. He had to do what any other business man would do, an interest in the community, and when he lived, would have done so. He did not think that he would return to reside permanently in the Colony, but hoped to come back temporarily and see the progress the Colony had made and renew the acquaintance of all his friends whom he had always wished to be most acquainted and generous.

A musical programme was interrupted when the speaker, those contributing to the fund, Mr. E. Anderson, Messrs. H. P. Hay, R. A. Green, T. G. Patterson, and G. P. Larmer.

THE LOCAL DEFENCE FORCE. VOLUNTARY SERVICE OR CONSCRIPTION?

(CONTINUED.)

Do British subjects residing here agree that a Defence Corps of some kind is a necessary adjunct to the Garrison and the regular Police Force of the Colony, and, if so, what steps should be taken to establish such an organisation upon a satisfactory basis? Facts must be faced and these are questions which urgently require answering. I have heard many criticisms levelled against the old Volunteer Force. There was a good deal of talk about lack of efficiency and of favouritism, and it might not too much to say that differential treatment, of which I believe there were many examples, and the presence of certain other anomalies, did, at times, produce a strong under-current of discontent. I have never heard it suggested, however, that the body, as a whole, served an utterly useless purpose, or might have been disbanded altogether without any weakening of those safeguards which it is essential to maintain in the interests of peace, order and good government. Such being the case it may be fairly assumed that the bulk of the people recognise the need of auxiliary forces, and it would be perhaps well if they were reminded that none exist.

Conscription is peculiarly repugnant to the British temperament, but I believe that this is due not so much to the fear that liberties will be curtailed—it is obvious that no one can have complete liberty as an individual in any ordered society—as to the recognised fact that under such a system in the past authority has tended to drift away from the Civil Government into the hands of a hierarchy of officials who seem to be answerable for their conduct to no one but the Almighty and the War Office. If this could be avoided I do not believe that conscription, either in theory or in practice, would be more distasteful than the ordinary measures enforced for the well-being of the community under a multitude of ordinances. On the contrary, I imagine that it would be welcomed as the only just and satisfactory method of securing the carrying out of a necessary public service. A good deal of cant has been written about "the liberty of the subject." The finger of scorn has been pointed at Singapore as a retrograde State because it is favouring compulsory military training, and, as things stand at present, we are running considerable risk of making ourselves ridiculous. The Government has surely paid sufficient attention to the wind-bags. In framing its new Volunteer Ordinance it took the very greatest precautions not to hurt anyone's susceptibilities. Provided only that there was no hint of compulsion we were told that all would gladly flock to do their duty. The Government accepted this prognostication. What is the result? I should doubt whether there have been more than 150 enrolments. If, of course, the military exercises foreshadowed are to be merely a form of amusement, there is no reason why a voluntary enrolment should not be maintained, although, in that case, the advisability of the expenditure of public funds upon equipment might be questioned. Every one knows, however, that disciplinary measures will have to be enforced, and certain duties performed which might, perchance, prove irksome, and few are in a hurry to shoulder a part of the burden until they are satisfied that that burden, small as it may be, is to be distributed evenly. If conscription had been applied at the commencement of the war there is no doubt that the nation's manhood could have been utilised much more efficiently than was the case. Public opinion in those days would not tolerate such a measure, but surely the lesson has been learned by now. The fine edge of patriotic enthusiasm has been blunted by several years in France. "Equality" is the watchword in these times, and it may be through slackness, carelessness, or a hundred and one other causes equality of service will never be secured without compulsion. As I have said, I do not think many would object to the application of the proper safeguards in this Colony. On the other hand, there are many quite willing to volunteer who are holding back because they see no particular reason why they should step again into the breach when others show no anxiety in the matter. I may be wrong, but I imagine that service will have to be enforced by Ordinance before the Defence Force assumes adequate proportions, and, while regretting it as a lapse from the ideal, I for one, should welcome it as the practical, most sensible and just way of dealing with the situation.

2ND. DIVISION WAR MEMORIAL.

A meeting recently held in London under the presidency of General Lord Horne, decided to erect monuments at Gheluvelt and on the Bourlon-Meuse Ridge, and to place a memorial brass tablet in All Saints' Church at Aldershot, in commemoration of the gallant deeds of the 2nd Division in the Great War, and in memory of the officers and men of the division who gave up their lives for their country. It was also decided that the history of the 2nd Division during the war should be written, and the necessary steps have been taken for this work to be done. Fuller information will be sent to units which served with the 2nd Division during the war.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

Subject to final audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., will recommend at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the shareholders the following distribution of the profits for the past year, viz:—

To pay to shareholders a final dividend of \$4 per share and a bonus of \$7 per share, making \$11 per share for the year 1919.

To write off buildings and plant \$871,318.38
To transfer to reserve account 750,000.00
To pay a bonus to staff 50,000.00
and carry forward about 900,000.00

THE WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

CHINESE PARTNERS BOUND OVER.

It was related in a recent issue how two Chinese partners of a firm, who found themselves ruined, jumped into the sea, holding each other by the hand. They were rescued none the worse for their immersion and taken before the Magistrate, Mr. J. R. Wood, who remanded the case, to interview the other partners of the firm. The interview evidently had a satisfactory issue, for, yesterday, when the two would-be suicides were charged, on remand, with attempting to commit suicide, two of the other partners informed the Magistrate that they were willing to sign a bond for the good behaviour of the defendants in the future.

Mr. Wood thereupon bound both men over in bonds of \$100 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

CLEVER CHINESE DETECTIVE.

A Chinese detective on Thursday night was on duty in Lun Fat Street when he noticed a man behaving in a suspicious manner. He kept watch, and when the man moved, he shadowed him. Presently he saw his quarry attempting to climb up a wall leading into a Chinese dwelling-house and arrested him. The man was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being a rogue and a vagabond.

Inspector Kent stated that defendant told him that he came to the Colony two days previously in search of a clansman. As his search was unsuccessful, he had to sleep in the streets. He did not have a single cent in his pocket. He was a grocer in the country.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

A FOWL STORY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese coolie was charged with disorderly behaviour at West Point.

Complainant stated that at 9 p.m., on Thursday, a friend, who owned a restaurant at West Point, asked him to take delivery of a consignment of fowls sent to him. He engaged a number of coolies for the purpose and took charge of the fowls. On the way he was surrounded by the defendant and ten others who threatened to assault him. Being afraid, witness took shelter in a brothel. He did not engage defendant to carry the fowls. Defendant stated that he was one of the coolies engaged by the complainant.

Mr. Wood remanded the case for further evidence.

THREE CRATES OF FOWLS.

The Police discovered three crates of fowls on the Praya Central, and as there were no claimants the fowls were taken to the Central Police Station to be cared for till the owner or owners turn up.

THE ORATORIO.

Since the annual performances of Oratorio were instituted on Good Friday evenings in St. John's Cathedral they have become increasingly popular. Owing to Mr. Denman Fuller having only recently returned, the arrangements for getting a chorus together have been considerably delayed, and owing to his long illness and absence he finds himself out of touch with the musical life of the Colony. It is now proposed to put a work by a well-known American composer into rehearsal, and if sufficient help is available at such short notice it will be given on Good Friday. Rehearsals will be held in the Cathedral at 8 p.m., on Thursdays during March, starting next Thursday. Mr. Denman Fuller will be grateful if any willing to help will send their names to him at the City Hall as soon as possible. As there are only five rehearsals, regular attendance is earnestly requested.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

PRIZE-DAY AT KOWLOON.

There was an informal function at St. Mary's School, at noon, yesterday, when the 200 children attending the Italian Convent branch at Kowloon met for their annual prize-giving. There were present, the Rev. Fr. P. de Maria, (manager of the school), Fr. G. Spada, rector of the Rosary Church at Kowloon, the Mother Superior and staff of St. Mary's School. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. J. F. Gomes, who was assisted by her daughter, Miss Mollie Gomes.

The proceedings commenced with an entertainment of music and recitation by the scholars.

At the conclusion of the prize-giving Mr. J. P. Braga was requested to address a few words to the gathering. He regretted the absence of Dr. Gomes but was glad to see him represented by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. C. S. Gomes, and her daughter, who was a former pupil of St. Mary's School. The speaker alluded to the fact that rather more than 40 years ago he, also, like the children who had received their prizes and others who were seated at their benches, was a pupil of the Convent school. He reminded the elder girls of "The Brook" in which the passage occurred that:—

"Men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever."

He likened the Convent schools in Hongkong to "Tennyson's 'Brook.'" Many scholars had come to the school and many had gone, but the schools continued to go on. He asked the children to remember that the schools were kept going through the devotion and sacrifice of the Sisters—their teachers. The pupils of the present day, who were only little children, could help to keep the school to go on for ever when they grew older and as men and women could help the Sisters in more than one way in the arduous duties they were performing in the sphere of Catholic education in Hongkong. He took a very keen interest in the work of their schools, and it was one of the happy privileges and pleasures of life to be able, in after years, to be associated with the work of the school of his childhood days. He instanced the splendid example of Dr. Gomes in his numerous and magnificent benefactions which permitted of the building of the school in which the children were housed at Kowloon. He referred to the scholarships which Dr. Gomes had endowed for the benefit of scholars of St. Mary's, several of which had been distributed that morning. St. Mary's School, like its scholars, was growing and growing rapidly within its healthy environment. The little ones were growing out of their frocks, so also was the school outgrowing the size of its present accommodation. He asked the elder girls to bear in mind the words in "The Brook" The school may very soon have to appeal to patrons and parents of scholars for assistance to provide a larger building. Whether the new building be erected within the splendid grounds of their present school or elsewhere, he asked the children to remember that they in one way or another could help their teachers to provide in some measure the means for building the new school house. It was within the walls of that school that they were to-day laying solidly the foundation of their knowledge which would be of so much help to them in the future. He appealed to them, in conclusion, to make it their duty to see that the stream of St. Mary's School should go on for many and many years longer after they had left the benches of their classrooms.

Miss Hilda Maria Carvalho then thanked Fr. de Maria and those present for coming that morning. She desired specially to thank Fr. de Maria for the gold medals he had presented, which were one of the recipients. She spoke gratefully of Dr. Gomes' benefactions to the school. The proceedings terminated with three cheers from the pupils.

PRIZES.

Among the recipients of the prizes were:—
Class 1.—Teresa Gomes, Dr. Gomes' Kt. S. G. Scholarship for Regular Attendance.
Class 2.—Idalina Carvalho, Paulina Lopes, Irene Alves, Hongkong University Junior Certificate; Aurelia Gomes, Dr. Gomes' Kt. S. G. Scholarship for Neatness; Stella Neves, Dr. Gomes' Kt. S. G. Scholarship for regular attendance.
Class 3.—Laura Carvalho, 1st; Agnes Vichy, 2nd; Elsa Alves, 3rd; Idalina Remedios, Dr. Gomes' Kt. S. G. Scholarship for regular attendance; and prize for needlework.
Class 4.—Maria, E. Alves, 2nd; Rita Xavier, 3rd; Dr. Gomes' Kt. S. G. Scholarship for regular attendance; Helena Jorge, good conduct; Sabina Souza, neatness.
Class 5.—Helena Noronha and Maria L. Rosario, 1st; Avelina Souza and Marjorie Stuart, 2nd; Maria de Jesus, 3rd of the class and Dr. Gomes' Kt. S. G. Scholarship for regular attendance; Tyce, Oliveira, and Marjorie White, prizes for conduct, application and neatness; Olga Basto, conduct, application; drawing and cookery; Sarah Blyth, conduct, application and neatness.
Class 6.—Fyllis Capell, 1st; Laura Gomes, 2nd; and Dr. Gomes' Kt. S. G. Scholarship for regular attendance; Catalina Furtado, ditto; Angelina Silva, prize for arithmetic; Stella Silva, prize for needlework; Gertrude Chai, and Maud Chan, prizes for good conduct.

SPORT.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The eighth of the Club Championship races was sailed off last Saturday in a fresh Easterly breeze, which moderated whilst the racing was in progress. The course was Markham in Quarry Bay (P.), Channel Rocks (S.), Lyemun Beacon (P.), Markham in Quarry Bay (S.) 0.5 mile. The results leave the Championship still in an open state, and expectations may be upset in three of the classes in the ninth and last of the series of races which is to be sailed on March 8th. Results:—

Yachts	Heaps on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Dione	owes 0'47"	3:35.00	3:38.47
Rolla	owes 1'35"	3:41.04	3:42.39
Jessica	owes 1'35"	3:38.50	3:37.15
Dorothea	owes 4'45"	3:44.31	3:40.11
Dawn	owes 6'30"	3:42.37	3:36.17
Diana	owes 7'07"	—	D.N.S.
Ayesha	owes 7'07"	—	D.N.S.

Yachts	Heaps on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Ayesha	owes 3'10"	3:37.25	3:37.25
Bonita	owes 3'10"	4:00.30	4:00.30
Daphne	owes 2'22"	3:55.24	3:55.24
Haleyton	owes 2'22"	3:53.28	3:53.28

Yachts	Heaps on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
(1) Haleyton	owes 3'10"	3:37.25	3:37.25
(2) Daphne	owes 2'22"	3:55.24	3:55.24
(3) Ayesha	owes 3'10"	3:37.25	3:37.25
(4) Bonita	owes 3'10"	4:00.30	4:00.30

Yachts	Heaps on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Sirius	owes 4'45"	4:13.08	4:13.08
Ursula	owes 4'45"	4:03.39	4:03.39
Liza	owes 0'17"	4:03.41	4:03.41
Owl	owes 4'45"	4:13.08	4:13.08

Yachts	Heaps on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
(1) Dawn	owes 3'10"	3:37.25	3:37.25
(2) Ursula	owes 4'45"	4:03.39	4:03.39
(3) Liza	owes 0'17"	4:03.41	4:03.41
(4) Sirius	owes 4'45"	4:13.08	4:13.08
Owl	owes 4'45"	4:13.08	4:13.08

Yachts	Heaps on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Gael	owes 0'47"	4:08.39	4:08.39
Toilette	owes 1'35"	4:12.03	4:13.38
Joan	owes 3'10"	4:11.30	4:14.49
Thecla	owes 3'10"	4:14.29	4:14.29
Astoria	owes 2'22"	—	D.N.S.
Dorothy	owes 2'22"	—	D.N.S.

Yachts	Heaps on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
(1) Gael	owes 0'47"	4:08.39	4:08.39
(2) Toilette	owes 1'35"	4:12.03	4:13.38
(3) Thecla	owes 3'10"	4:14.29	4:14.29
(4) Joan	owes 3'10"	4:11.30	4:14.49
Dorothy	owes 2'22"	—	D.N.S.
Astoria	owes 2'22"	—	D.N.S.

CRICKET.

C.C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

In this league fixture, to be played to-day at 2 p.m. on the C.C.C. ground, the home team will consist of L. E. Lammert, F. G. Thompson, M. H. Abbas, Y. Abbas, S. Jex, W. Hall, H. W. Ramsay, D. K. Kharas, I. Goldenberg, M. Pinna and R. Busa.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. v. ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The following team will represent the Kowloon F.C. to-day in the second round of the Hongkong "Shield" competition v. St. Joseph's College. Kick-off at 4.15 p.m. sharp on the Club ground:—
W. A. Hyder, F. Wheeler and G. White; A. van Langenberg, T. A. Mitchell and A. Weyman; W. Taylor, C. P. Millard, J. Rasmussen, T. L. Knight and B. Tatum.

UNITED A.C. v. CLUB DE RECREIO.

The following will represent the United A.C. in a league match against the Club de Recreio on the Naval ground, kick-off at 2.30 p.m., to-day:—W. McLeod, A. E. Bimbleby (capt.), and E. A. Mason; J. Leonard, D. Ling, and G. H. Blake; H. George, P. Brown, E. Fincher, G. Miller, and G. Chubb. Reserves: O. S. Bosselet and W. M. Mason.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. NAVY.

The following will represent the Club against a Navy fifteen next Wednesday at 5.30 p.m. on the Club ground (Club play in colours):—R. M. Henderson; Capt. K. A. M. Tomory, J. W. Alabaster, A. M. D. Wallace and E. A. Brand; Capt. Murray and V. G. Smyth; G. N. Tinson, Lieut. Hammond, R. L. Moncrieff, C. M. de Courcy, A. H. Cobb, N. A. Harper, Lt. Clauson and J. Ralston (capt.).
Any member unable to play should notify the captain or H. S. Rouse, P. W. Department, as soon as possible. There will be a practice on Monday when all "rugger" players are invited to turn out.

THE COMING BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Mr. "Betty" Maher, amateur lightweight champion of the Colony, wishes to state that he is willing to defend his title on condition that the fight takes place not sooner than three weeks from date.

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Many of the new Models just received are exceptionally smart and becoming, and are very moderate in price.

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WITH STIFF or SOFT DOUBLE CUFF in TAFFETA, FLANNEL, ZEPHYR, OXFORD, SHIRTS from \$2.75. PYJAMAS from \$4.50.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PAISLEY BY-ELECTION.

MR. ASQUITH RETURNED BY LARGE MAJORITY.

LONDON, February 23rd.

The following was the result in the Paisley by-election:—

Mr. H. H. Asquith (Liberal)... 14,736
Mr. J. M. Biggar (Labour)... 11,909
Mr. MacKean (Coalition Unionist)... 3,785

Liberal majority over Labour 2,834

Liberal majority over Co-

Unionist 10,941

(The figures at the General Election were:—
Sir John McCallum (L.)... 7,542
J. M. Biggar (Co-op)... 7,438
John Taylor (Co. N.D.P.)... 7,201

L. majority over Co-op... 100
L. majority over Co. N.D.P. 341

The late Sir John McCallum was "an important, an affectionate and a sympathetic friend" of Mr. Asquith. It may be added that according to the latest mail news from Home, if Mr. Asquith was selected by the Paisley Liberals, there were good grounds for believing that an official Coalition candidate would not be put forward. The Coalition stood aside from the contest in East Fife when the right hon. gentleman was defeated at the General Election and the victor, Colonel Sir Alexander Sprot, was returned as an independent Unionist. The course adopted in December, 1913, with the approval of the leaders of the Coalition, was, according to the views expressed in well-informed quarters, likely again to be followed in the event of Mr. Asquith going to Paisley. Therefore, Mr. MacKean might have been standing without official backing.

Paisley, a town of great factories, has long enjoyed politically the reputation of a stronghold of Radicalism, but Labour has made big strides here and at its headquarters in London the result of the coming by-election was spoken of as "a moral certainty." Labour meant to make a strong bid for Paisley, and was in no wise daunted by the fact that its chief opponent was a statesman of the eminent of Mr. Asquith.]

BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, February 23rd.

Sir Auckland Geddes, in a speech at the British Industries Fair which was yesterday visited by their Majesties the King and Queen, urged that the fair since its inauguration in 1915 had entirely changed in character. It was no longer a case of providing an opportunity to the buyer to fill up a gap, but of presenting an opportunity to buyers from all parts of the world to secure goods of any class they desired. The Government was contemplating further development, namely, showrooms on the Continent and elsewhere.

Sir Auckland Geddes laid stress on the fact that the only way to win back the pre-war commercial prosperity was by the development of the export-trade. At present the home market was almost too attractive; profits were easily made and buyers were clamouring for goods, but there was an overseas market of which British trade must rely for the continuation of its prosperity. He suggested the advisability of businessmen setting aside a considerable part of their goods for sale overseas, and concluded by announcing that the Government was contributing £100,000 to guarantee the fund of the British Empire Exhibition which will be held in London from May to October, in 1921.

IMPERIAL STATISTICS.

COLONEL AMERY'S ESTIMATE OF THEIR VALUE.

LONDON, February 23rd.

At a farewell dinner to the Overseas delegates of the Imperial Statistical Conference a letter from Colonel Amery was read emphasising the necessity of the full-est possible statistics as regards trade, agriculture, mining, finance, population, cost of living, labour and migration, in order to develop and utilise the resources of the Empire to the fullest extent. He was sure that the deliberations of the Conference had greatly contributed towards the attainment of that end which he would do everything in his power to further.

GREAT FRENCH INVENTION.

X-RAYS AND KINEMA COMBINED IN A SINGLE APPARATUS.

PARIS, February 23rd.

A Havas message says:—
The French medical men, M. Lormon and M. Comandon have just perfected a combined X-ray and kinema apparatus which permits the filming of the interior of animals and showing on the screen all the movements of the various organs.

FRENCH FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. MILLERAND RETURNS TO LONDON.

PARIS, February 23rd.

A Havas message says:—
M. Millerand left Paris yesterday for London. M. Berthelot, Director of the French Foreign Office who has been carrying on negotiations in London during M. Millerand's absence, met the Premier at Folkestone.

The Daily Mail says that the return of M. Millerand is likely to have early results. His absence delayed decisions which may now be made.

At the meeting, on Saturday, of the Chamber of Deputies' Foreign Affairs Commission, M. Millerand gave a full explanation of the recent negotiations.

M. Briand declared himself in favour of allowing the Turks to retain Constantinople.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

TOUR IN THE SOUDAN.

PARIS, February 23rd.

A Havas message says:—
M. Clemenceau, who is travelling up the Nile, visited Luxor and Karnak. He dined with Field-Marshal Lord Allenby. M. Clemenceau is proceeding to Khartoum.

AMERICAN RAILROAD BILL.

COMPROMISE ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, February 22nd.

The House of Representatives has approved the new compromise on the Railroad Bill after a debate lasting four hours.

RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS' VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, February 21st.

Representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods, who recently conferred with President Wilson, called at the White House and presented a petition to President Wilson, protesting against the passage of the Railroad Bill stating that the labour provisions in the Bill were wholly unacceptable to railroad workers.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRANTS

OUGHT TO LEARN ENGLISH BEFORE VOTING.

NEW YORK, February 22nd.

Speaking at the dinner at the Sulgrave Institution given in connection with the celebration of the Tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, Mr. Marshall, the Vice-President, declared that immigrants ought to be required to learn English before becoming electors.

NO LABOUR PARTY.

MR. GOMPERS' ADVICE.

WASHINGTON, February 22nd.

Mr. Samuel Gompers has written to Mr. William Mitchell, the Labour leader in Indianapolis, that the formation of a political Labour Party will be detrimental to the interests of Labour.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW DRY DOCK IN VANCOUVER.

OTTAWA, February 22nd.

The Government has decided to subsidise the construction of a new dry dock at Vancouver, which will be 700 feet long and will accommodate the largest vessels running between Canada and the Orient.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN SIBERIA.

PARIS, February 22nd.

The Ambassadors Conference has decided on the repatriation of German prisoners in Siberia on condition that the repatriation of the Czechoslovaks, Yugoslavs and Poles has priority.

(BY COURTESY OF "THE CHINA MAIL.")

DEATH OF SHANGHAI'S OLDEST RESIDENT.

SHANGHAI, February 27th.

The death is announced of Mr. Jenner Hogg, Shanghai's oldest resident, at the age of 82. He arrived in China in 1857 and was a director of many companies.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

(ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.)

POSITION IN PEKING.

PEKING, February 14th.

According to reliable information, Mr. Lu, the Foreign Minister, does not seriously oppose direct negotiation with Japan, but he is reported to be advocating that, in case of necessity, direct negotiations may be opened between Japan and China under such conditions that China may be free to place the issue before the League of Nations for adjustment, if the negotiation fails to materialize. The Militarists are advocating immediate direct negotiation as desired by Japan, without any reserve as to show China's perfect sincerity to the world. The Chinese political situation is further complicated by the failure of Premier Cao in dismissing Yang Xue from the commission of the Tientsin police and Fu Yuen from the ministry of Education. Financial stringency is also playing its part in increasing the political tension.

ULTIMATUMS TO ATAMENS.

HARBIN, February 13th.

It is reliably reported to-day that ultimatum have been served on both Atamen Kamlikoff and Atamen Semenov at China and Habarovsk, by the new rulers of Siberia, urging them to leave Siberia. There is no news from China about the movements of Semenov, but it is believed in well-informed circles that the last destination of Semenov will be Japan, because the Chinese authorities have notified him that they will not receive him and his immediate entourage in order to preserve China's neutrality. With regard to the movement of the Japanese troops, it is doubtful whether they will assist Semenov as they are maintaining neutrality.

THE SEVEN MILLION LOAN.

PEKING, February 14th.

With reference to the disbandment of the superfluous troops in the South Western Provinces of China in connection with the raising of the five million pounds sterling loan from the old banking group, the Peking Government, in reply to two enquiries of the Allied Legations, says that Mr. Wang Yi-tang, Chief Northern Delegate to the Shanghai Peace Conference, has been instructed to confer with Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Chief Southern Delegate, and that, in order to facilitate the disbandment, the Central Government will put aside a certain portion of the loan specially for this purpose. With regard to the supervision of the disbandment of the loan, including the disbandment of superfluous troops in the various provinces, the Government says that, in order to prevent mistakes, they are willing to have adequate supervision. It is reported that the Allied Legations and their bankers have expressed their concurrence with and satisfaction over the reply of the Chinese Government so that the sum of seven million dollars as desired by China will be paid to the Peking Government before the Chinese New Year.

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

HARBIN, February 14th.

It is understood that General Horvath and General Pao, the Military Governor of Kirin, have come to some arrangement about the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway so as to protect both Russian and Chinese interests. The Chinese authorities have received explicit orders from Peking that as the Chinese Eastern Railway has been built on Chinese territory, it is the duty of China to protect it, regardless of the political situation in Eastern Russia, and that neither the Bolsheviks nor the Cossacks will be permitted to invade the railway zone. At the same time, the Chinese have notified the Bolsheviks and local revolutionaries in Siberia that China will be responsible for the safety and administration of the railway in North Manchuria. General Pao says that, in spite of the existing situation in Russia, China still recognizes the position and power of General Horvath in regard to the railway.

NO STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION.

PEKING, February 14th.

Since February 5th, no serious demonstration in the streets has been held by Chinese students and their sympathisers, so that, superficially, the anti-Japanese boycott movement has been suppressed by force of arms. This is a wrong impression, however, because, although the students have been brought to submission temporarily by the Militarists who have been forced to adopt drastic measures by foreign pressure, the leaders of the movement have been in secret conference in places out of the control of the Chinese officials. Special delegates have been sent to all the provinces urging a general strike of all classes.

PASSENGER HOSTEL.

FOR BOMBAY TRAVELLERS.

It was notified in Bombay Brigade orders recently that "Owing to the present congestion of accommodation, it is notified that the Government has lent a portion of the Institute of Science, Bombay, for use as a passenger hostel. It will be under the management of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son who anticipate that the hostel will be in running order by the end of January, 1920."

Accommodation will probably be available for 400 persons and may be used by all travellers passing through Bombay. Messing will not be provided at present but it is hoped to provide chutnari and light refreshments. The hostel is close to all the large hotels and restaurants of Bombay and it is intended that residents will arrange with same for their meals.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN JAPAN.

ATTITUDE OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

The male population of Japan, exclusive of Chosen and Taiwan is, according to the latest official returns, 26,964,586, out of which 1,423,113 have the right to vote in the election for the 381 members of the House of Representatives. The remaining 25,541,473 have no legal voice in the national government, and it is on their behalf, says an article in the *Japan Times*, that the so-called Universal Suffrage Bills have been placed before the Diet.

Three Bills providing for the immediate enfranchisement of male subjects of the Empire have been introduced in the Diet by three different parties, the Kenmeikai, the Kokuminto, and the non-partisan group.

The numerical strength of the parties in the Lower House is:—Seiyukai, 164; Kenmeikai, 118; Kokuminto, 31; Seiko Club, 23; Shinseikai, 29; Junsei-Koku-Minto, 6; non-partisan, 4; total 381. None of the parties that have introduced the Bills is strong enough to carry its Bill, single-handed, in the face of the probable opposition of the Seiyukai, which is reported to be averse to granting an unqualified vote to all males at present.

Last year, the Seiyukai passed an amendment to the national election law, reducing the direct national tax, payment of which gives the right to vote, from ¥10 to ¥3. At that time the Seiyukai declared that while universal suffrage must come eventually the party was opposed to any radical changes. Genuine interest in national politics among the people can be aroused only by the slow process of practical experience, they said, and the lowering of the tax limitation was a step in that direction.

Various organizations in Tokyo are trying to bring united pressure to bear on the three parties to compromise on minor details, such as the age limit, and carry the Bill through the House. Should such a compromise be made, it would mean a stiff night for the Seiyukai, but it is doubtful whether it would be successful. The parties stand about as follows: for universal suffrage, Kenmeikai, 118; Kokuminto, 31; Junsei-Kokuminto, 6; Seiko Club, 23; Shinseikai, 29; non-partisan, 4; total, 180—against the proposal: Seiyukai, 164; Seiko Club, 19; Shinseikai, 13, total 201. The attitude of the Kokuminto and Shinseikai has not been such as to give the impression that they will support the proposal at all hazards. One-half of the Seiko Club members are understood to be opposed to the Bill at this time, and the remaining half, by reason of their political affiliations, are bound to side with the Seiyukai.

Should the unexpected happen, and all parties except the Seiyukai unite to pass a universal suffrage Bill, it is believed that the Government party will bring its heavy artillery to bear and dissolve the Diet. A national election nearly always turns out to the advantage of the party in power. Whether the Kenmeikai will be enthusiastic enough to lead opposition in the face of a possible dissolution is problematical. If the Kenmeikai wavers, the prospects for the suffrage proposal are gloomy.

MACAO NOTES.

MACAO, February 23rd.

The Chinese New Year has passed without any untoward incident. The colorful (three-day game) was in full swing during the holidays. Visitors from your port who came over for the procession of the Cross patronised the tables generously. Fan-tan, however, was neglected.

DEATH OF MR. J. G. DOS REMEDIOS.

Mr. J. G. dos Remedios, of your port and clerk at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., had an attack of heart failure on the voyage from Hongkong to Macao on board the a.s. *Sui Tai* on Saturday. Dr. B. de Souza, who was also on board, was called in. On the arrival of the steamer at Macao at 8 p.m. Mr. Remedios was removed in an ambulance to the Civil Hospital where he died. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended by friends of the deceased who had come over from Hongkong to take part in the procession of the Cross.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT. A. O. BLAWIE.

PARADES.

All Sections, Band and Instructors at Headquarters on Monday, March 1st, at 5.15 p.m.
N.C.O.s and Instructor at Headquarters on Thursday, March 4th, at 5.15 p.m.
Church Parade at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Sunday, March 7th. Uniform—caps and belts, band with instruments. Fall in by Kowloon Railway Station at 10.40 a.m.
G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.
Hongkong, February 27th, 1920.

BILLIARDS.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

In the Open Billiard Championship game last night, at the Victoria Recreation Club, S. K. Kwok beat Ng Eze Kwong the scores being 500 and 418 respectively.

DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

To revisit America after an interval of more than six years, and six such years, involves much mental bewilderment, writes Mr. Morston Fawcett in the *Daily Telegraph*. The writer has known the United States very intimately for over forty years, and during all the pre-war period the keynote for a community that had increased in thirty-five years from forty millions to 100 millions was in its unreasoning, unquestioning confidence in itself, in its institutions, and especially in its Constitution—in all the things which, with no little of vainglorious flag-wagging, Americans were wont to declare their "manifest destiny." But some fifteen years ago President Roosevelt, staked all his popularity, and lost the great stake, by vehement predictions and nearly sinister warnings as to the social breakers he saw ahead. In this way he forfeited the affection, and almost the respect, of many old friends, and of such friends I may claim to have been one of the oldest. We unregenerates regarded "my policies" of the "big stick" order as a menace, calculated to engender class animosities and thus imperil securities, nay, but even security. And yet now a few years only have elapsed, and looking backward we see that the Republican party has become reunited in an enthusiasm of admiration for what Roosevelt did, and is reconciled even to those very "shifts" which he did it.

When George W. Smalley was dying in Down-street, I was in the habit of sitting with him for half-hours each afternoon—this in 1916. Smalley had for some years been really vindictive in his criticism of Roosevelt, but had recanted and occupied his last hours building with bright and confident anticipation a great future for his country in the control of a "purged" and "vitalized" Republican Administration. Smalley was a cultivated and dogmatic American, dominated by his historic sense and by the widest experience. I had no particular confidence in his judgment, whether of men or things, but his death-bed repentance in this matter of President Roosevelt will be accepted as an incident very widely representative. Roosevelt's warnings were taken to heart, and just in time, both by the quick and the dead, and have, through great tribulation, sowed the seeds of better Democratic practice. It is, as seems probable, the Republic next year may restore the Republic to a fresh and a long lease of power, it will be owing chiefly to the psychology of one accidentally its President when this crisis was gathering.

The position to-day in America is so pervaded by the psychology of yet another President, even more accidentally elevated to the White House than Roosevelt was, and who, like the Roosevelt of 1906, has focused, and to a far greater degree, the antipathies of the great majority of writers and speakers here, that one is tempted to ask whether Mr. Wilson too may be destined to purge the Democratic party and in its next generation make of that party an adequate governing machine. I am not interested to pursue this political analogy, if indeed it exists, but such a note is ringing on the Atlantic seaboard that Wilson, like Roosevelt, and like Lloyd George, has the dominant nature necessary to the evolution of political philosophy, and that such nature build better than they know. It is a complaint view; who knows but it may even prove a true view! But here, to-day, I find all things in business and politics coloured by an event still more than a year ahead, the next Presidential election. It is going to be an election of unexampled and ugly virulence, startling even to those old enough to remember the Cleveland-Blaire contest of 1892. It is to be hoped that English readers will cultivate short memories for the event of the year ahead, because even our good port who came over for the procession of the Cross patronised the tables generously. Fan-tan, however, was neglected.

Such a mentality as this, weighed in the balances of history, may undoubtedly attain to greatness of a certain kind, but it is not surprising that Mr. Wilson is in the last degree unintelligible to Lincoln's "plain people," and that the pacifist Republican vote which gave him his bare handful of a majority in 1916 believes not only that it was betrayed, but that the efforts of their Chief Magistrate for the two previous years had been directed to switch his own party out upon a perverted plane of thought and reason, and had in this way made a really solid public opinion in America impossible. We must never forget that a large proportion of this electorate, foreign born, and foreign to the very language of the country of its adoption—a mass which generally votes the Democratic Ticket—gives a blank cheque to its Chief Magistrate on election day. A mere phrase about all the direction and education which ever penetrates the ignorant indifference of these newcomers. To make such a community "safe" for democracy requires of its President qualities of heart, even more than qualities of head. No one disputes Mr. Wilson's cleverness, but is he not perhaps that fatal thing—too clever!

or rejected, but keeping himself in confidential communication with the leaders of the Senate while his plains are in course, when their advice will be of service to him, and his information of the greatest service to them, in order that there may be veritable counsel and a real accommodation of views, instead of a final challenge and contest. The policy which has made rivals of the President and Senate has shown itself in the President as often as in the Senate, and if the Constitution did intend that the Senate should, in such matters, be an executive council, it is not only the privilege of the President to treat it as such; it is also his best policy and his plain duty.

There is always in President Wilson's make-up some incorrigible Mr. Hyde in conflict with admirable and benevolent Dr. Jekyll. It is this fatal ambivalence which is continuing rapidly to recruit the anti-Wilson forces. There was the Washington speech in May, 1916, in which the President said, "With the causes and objects of the war we are not concerned." And again, at Shadow Lawn, on the very eve of the election, in 1916, he said, "The certain prospect of the success of the Republican party is beat over such utterances, and over the another into the embroilments of the European war." But when the indignation of Roosevelt, and the Roots and Choates and Lodges had burned to fever that over such utterances, and over the demand for their "neutrality in thought," Hydeism next flows over once more in this message to Congress, a message sent full seven months after the murder of the *Lusitania*, in which message the President, after denouncing Hun outrages and intrigues in the United States, stigmatises—

"Men amongst us calling themselves Americans who have so far forgotten themselves and their honour as citizens as to put their paramount sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace of the United States. They also preach and practise disloyalty. No laws can reach corruption of the mind and heart, but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these, and expressing the even deeper humiliation and soon thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us."

This was the mirror held up to such Americans as Roosevelt and Choate and Murray Butler, who were finding it increasingly difficult to play the rôle of onlookers. And, finally, we have had this summer this latest pronouncement equally puzzling to the President's friends and enemies. Addressing the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate (August 19th, 1919), the President, when replying to Senator McCumber, offers this strange moral survey of the United States and the war:

Senator McCumber: "Would our moral conviction of the unrighteousness of the German war have brought us into this war if Germany had not committed any crimes against us without the League of Nations, and we had no League of Nations at that time?"
The President: "I do think so."
Senator McCumber: "You think we would have gotten into this war?"
The President: "I do think so."
Senator McCumber: "You think we would have gotten in anyway?"
The President: "I do."

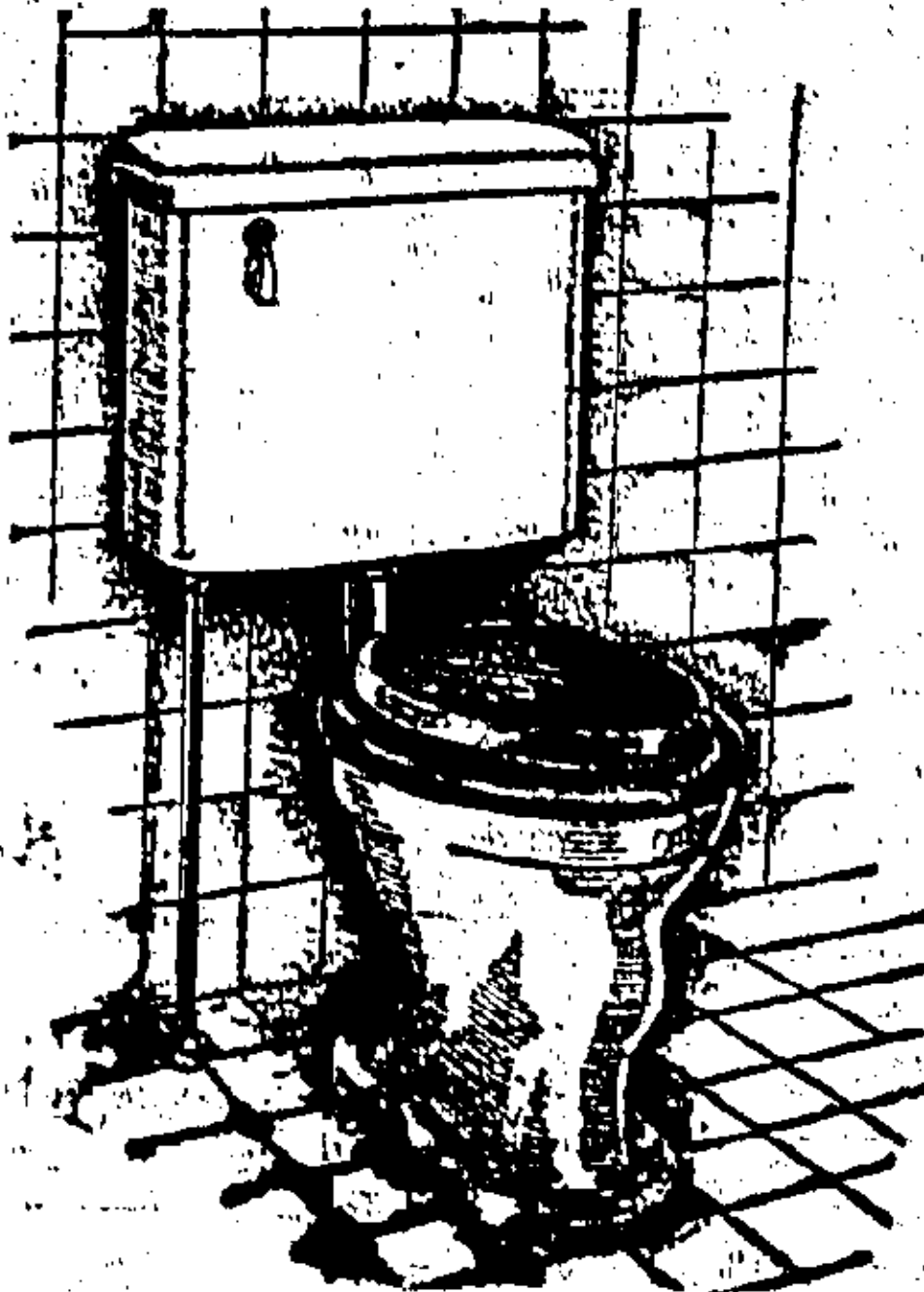
Such a mentality as this, weighed in the balances of history, may undoubtedly attain to greatness of a certain kind, but it is not surprising that Mr. Wilson is in the last degree unintelligible to Lincoln's "plain people," and that the pacifist Republican vote which gave him his bare handful of a majority in 1916 believes not only that it was betrayed, but that the efforts of their Chief Magistrate for the two previous years had been directed to switch his own party out upon a perverted plane of thought and reason, and had in this way made a really solid public opinion in America impossible. We must never forget that a large proportion of this electorate, foreign born, and foreign to the very language of the country of its adoption—a mass which generally votes the Democratic Ticket—gives a blank cheque to its Chief Magistrate on election day. A mere phrase about all the direction and education which ever penetrates the ignorant indifference of these newcomers. To make such a community "safe" for democracy requires of its President qualities of heart, even more than qualities of head. No one disputes Mr. Wilson's cleverness, but is he not perhaps that fatal thing—too clever!

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN.

PROBABLE INQUIRY.

The Washington Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* learns that there is every prospect of a strict Congressional inquiry regarding the attitude of Mr. Joseph Willard, American Ambassador at Madrid, at a critical stage of the war. In a letter to Mr. Secretary Daniels declining the award to him of the Navy Cross, as wholly inadequate, Rear-Admiral Decker virtually charged Willard with having opposed the steps Admiral Decker and his associates took to stop the use of Spanish ports by German submarines, and to the Admiral's action to keep Spain from joining the Central Powers against the United States and the Allies in March, 1918. At that time Admiral Decker was Naval Attaché at Madrid. For his important diplomatic service Admiral Sims recommended Admiral Decker to receive the highest award, the Distinguished Service Medal, but the Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Daniels) opposed this, on the ground that Admiral Decker was not engaged in combat, but in his duty before the Senate to be accepted

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With LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, a few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

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20,000 DOCTORS

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ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because

"It yields a delicious beverage containing ALL the constituents able to support Life."—Lancet.

BOLSHIVAKS AND ART
A PARADISE FOR DAUBERS

Much has been said in a general way about the efforts of Lunacharski, the Bolshevik Minister of Education, to stimulate the arts in Russia, but little has been heard of his actual achievements in this direction. A few details of an interesting character have now been supplied by Professor G., of the Petrograd Academy of Arts, who has succeeded in escaping from the Communist "Paradise" and reaching Berlin (writes the special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph). According to the Professor, who is himself a well-known artist, the whole sphere of arts has been placed under the control of a board of seven members. Four of them are apostles of futurism, and consequently this school now offers much the best prospects of pecuniary success. Its remunerativeness has been further considerably increased by a rule laid down by the board that all pictures passed by the official jury must be paid for at a uniform rate of 7,000 roubles each. Whether it is a painting, a composition, a relief, a sculpture, or a drawing, which has absorbed the concentrated labour of many months, or a futurist poster knocked off in a few hours, the artist's reward is the same. Naturally, under such indiscriminating incentives, the number of artists in Russia has multiplied rapidly. Many people who, before the happy dawn of Bolshevism, never had a paint-brush in their hands, now pose as pioneers of artistic development and are paid at the standard rates for weird geometrical diagrams and meaningless arrangements of daubs of colour.

Why should salt suffer? asks the food fanatic, Chesterton's new Napoleon, in justification of his refusal to eat that substance. It seemed a wild extravagance, but the Bolsheviks have already reached that point. At one of the meetings of Lunacharski's supreme artistic authority a member unburdened his revolutionary conscience in the following words: "At a time when the proletariat has flung off its secular fetters and freed itself from slavery, what moral right have we to keep inanimate objects in servitude? What right have we to hold in bondage those stones to which, two hundred years ago, Rastrelli [the Italian architect to whom Petrograd owes many of its public buildings] gave the form of the Winter Palace? An enfranchisement of man must necessarily lead to the enfranchisement of inanimate objects." This astounding idea was received neither with a roar of laughter nor the summons of a doctor to examine the mental condition of him who made it, but was the commencement of quite a serious debate.

The circumstances of the Professor's escape from Russia were curious and interesting. He was commissioned to design new scenery and costumes for the Moscow Opera House. This task involved the making of over 100 sketches, and, basing his calculations on the unheard-of price for officially purchased works of art, he sent in a bill for about three-quarters of a million roubles. The Opera House management demurred, and eventually he agreed to settle the matter for 70,000. That, he estimated, would be sufficient to keep him alive abroad till the Bolshevik nightmare was at an end. He next secured an official commission to leave Russia to buy paints. This is one of the weakest spots of Bolshevik policy. Not only are Lunacharski's tyros seriously hampered in their aspirations by lack of colours, but not so long ago the same cause placed the whole Soviet régime in danger by threatening to stop the printing of banknotes. The latter crisis was surmounted by smuggling from Germany, but this source was not abundant enough to supply the needs of the artists as well.

Armed with his commission, the Professor went to the "Chrezvychaika" and asked for a permit to leave the country. He was asked if he had a wife and family, and replied that he had. "In that case," he was then told, "they will go into a concentration camp as hostages for your return, for in the whole of our experience we have never known a single man come back again who left on such a commission as yours." In his perplexity the Professor applied for counsel to Maxim Gorki, but only received urgent advice to give up his plan. However, he made further inquiries, and in the end found someone who promised to arrange an escape for him. One day a rough Finn, evidently a professional criminal, came to the Professor's house, took away his luggage, and told him to leave Petrograd with his family by the evening train for one of the stations on the narrow gauge line which runs along the north shore of the Gulf to the Finnish frontier. The Professor carried out these instructions, and was met at the station by the Finn, who guided the party down to the water's edge. A rowing boat took them out through the difficult shallows into deep water. Here they were put on board a small sailing craft, in which they made for the Finnish coast. They had not been under way more than a quarter of an hour before they were picked up by one of the Kronstadt searchlights, and became the mark of brisk artillery fire. Fortunately, the shooting was not accurate, and they reached their haven in safety. The Finn's parting words were: "We had luck to-night. Last time I did the trip all my sails were shot away."

WANDERING BOTTLES.

The story of the wandering bottles has come to life again. Originally the Dorset coast bottle was said to have drifted to New Zealand and Cape Horn and the South Pacific so that, without any motive power within itself, it must have successfully forged ahead at a rate of nearly fifty miles per day against the violent head winds and contrary current off the Horn. All who are conversant with ocean currents know that the story can be nothing else than a willy-concoction. Equally silly is the story of the bottle said to have been beached near Port Phillip, having covered 7,000 miles in five months. This would indicate a steady drift along a straight line at forty-six miles per day. The Australian Government authorities have for many years collected the records of current bottles. These two, needless to say, are not included in the list.

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SEA GRASS FURNITURE
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Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER
via Kobe and Yokohama.

"MAQUAN" Late Feb.
"WEST IVAN" Late Mar.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and further particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
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DICK'S PATENT PACKING
UNIVERSAL SIZE.

FITS ANY SIZE STUFFING BOX.

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Sole Agents:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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By Appointment to H.M. THE KING.
FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.
MERRYWEATHERS'
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Lined with Best Para Rubber when required
Write for "Elves on Hose" and quotations:
MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Ltd., Greenwich, London, S.E.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

For BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "LUCERIC" via Suez March 25th.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BRISA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CAIRO, SUEZ and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM "SWAZI" 15th March.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the

undersigned.

or to BEISS & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 23rd Feb. D'light.
HONGKONG	"PAKHOI"	On 23rd Feb. 9 A.M.
SWATOW, PAKHOI & HAIKONG	"KAIKONG"	On 23rd Feb. 11 A.M.
SWATOW and HANGKOW	"LIANGCHOW"	On 2nd Mar. 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 2nd Mar. 3 P.M.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"CHINKIANG"	On 2nd Mar. 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUIHONG"	On 3rd Mar. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 4th Mar. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHNEAN"	On 6th Mar. 14 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are added in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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TELEPHONE 28

Agents

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	SUNDAY	29th Feb. at 10 A.M.
"HAIKONG"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FRIDAY	6th Mar. at 1 P.M.
"HAIKONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY	9th Mar. at 1 P.M.

Swatow & Amoi only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ANTIOCHUS"	via Suez	1st Mar.
"CHARLTON HALL"	via Panama	20th Mar.
"JASON"	via Suez	10th April

+ calls Cuba. Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. BEISS & CO., CANTON.P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,
APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND.

LAND POSTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"INDIA"	5,300	1st Mar.	Colomb. and Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	8,000	8th Mar.	Marseilles & London via Cebu.
"DUNERA"	8,400	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay.
"BANCA"	8,000	20th Mar.	Marseilles & London direct.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	7,000	5th Mar.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	April	Saidakan, Thursday Island, Queensland Ports and Sydney, Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	8,400	2nd Mar.	Shanghai
"KHIYA"	8,000	10th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

* Cargo only

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

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1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in list of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

Parcels measuring not more than 31 1/2" x 17 1/2" x 7" will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

† Passengers tranship at Colombo to "Manila".

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

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Agents.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WHEATLAND"	About March 4th.
"ELKTON"	About March 18th.
"ENDICOTT"	About March 23rd.
"ELDRIDGE"	About April 3rd.
"WEST HARTLAND"	About April 12th.
"EMORE"	About April 25th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	About May 17th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"ABERCOR"	About March 10th.
"PAWLETT"	About March 29th.
"WABAN"	About April 23rd.
"COAXER"	About May 14th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Companies points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

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TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	Mar. 11th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	April 1st.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	April 1st. (from Yokohama)
PERSIA MARU	8,000	April 19th.

* Omits Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 13th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 11th.
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and The Panama Canal.

Steamer	Leaves Hongkong
KOYO MARU	Last half of February
CHOYO MARU	April or May.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—
Telephone 2374 and 2375. T. DAIGO, Manager King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000	On or about 23rd Feb.
	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 19th Mar.
	"ARMAND BEBIG" 10,000	On or about 6th Apr.
	"CORDILLERE" 10,000	On or about 23rd Apr.

SHANGHAI (Only)		
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SIAM, COLOMBO, DUBOUL, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"AMAZONE" 10,000	On or about 10th Mar.
	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000	On or about 20th Mar.

Cargo boat for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLES, and if sufficient inducement offers, GENOA, HAVER, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,

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TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU"	Middle of March.
"CELEBES MARU"	Middle of April.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading shipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"CANADA MARU"	Wednesday, 3rd March.
"TACOMA MARU"	End of April.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.		
"SAIGON MARU"	Sunday, 7th March.
"GANGES MARU"	Middle of April.
SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service		
"SHISEN MARU"	Thursday, 4th March.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"SHISEN MARU"	Thursday, 4th March.
"MADEAS MARU"	Tuesday, 8th March.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POLYNESIA in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway		
"AFRICA MARU"	Wednesday, 3rd March.
"ARABIA MARU"	Tuesday, 8th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Tuesday, 2nd March.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"SOSEU MARU" ... Thursday, 11th March

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

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SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS and SAIGON	Cadette	28th Feb.
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Kayseri	28th Feb.
STRAITS and BOMBAY	Wakata Maru	28th Feb.
JAPAN	Pani Loo	28th Feb.
STRAITS	Sinkiang	28th Feb.
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Aryo Maru	1st Mar.
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Rangoon Maru	1st Mar.
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Ceylon Maru	2nd Mar.
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Taiwan Maru	3rd Mar.
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Yokohama Maru	3rd Mar.
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Saitai Maru	3rd Mar.

OUTWARD MAILS.

PER	PER	DATE
*Straits, Bangkok, Burma and Calcutta	Cuddalore	Saturday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Glowery	Saturday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, and Egypt	Sui Tai	Saturday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Venezuela	Saturday, 28th, 1.45 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Yokohama, Canada, United States Central and South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Chakong	Saturday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta	Chuenchow	Saturday, 28th, 2.15 P.M.
Macao	Yingchow	Saturday, 28th, 2.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kaifong	Saturday, 28th, 2.45 P.M.
*Straits, *Pakhoi and *Haiphong	Ko Maru	Saturday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki and San Francisco	Shinno Maru	Saturday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung		
Macao	Sui Tai	Sunday, 29th, 8.15 A.M.
Swatow and Amoy	Quintana	Sunday, 29th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe	Paul Loo	Monday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung	Awakua Maru	Tuesday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Straits	Sinkiang	Tuesday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
*Straits and *Bangkok	Liangchow	Tuesday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ	Pyrrhus	Tuesday, 2nd, 9.45 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 1st Mar. at 5 p.m.		
Philippine Islands	Taming	Tuesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Chinkiao	Tuesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok and Egypt	Hague Maru	Tuesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Is., Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Victori	Tuesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA B.C.	Africa Maru	Wednesday, 3rd, 2.30 A.M.
Tientsin	Buichow	Wednesday, 3rd, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Friday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits	Tyloboet	Saturday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chuan	Saturday, 6th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hachio	Tuesday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
*SHANGHAI, *NORTH CHINA, *JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONGKONG, *CANADA, *UNITED STATES, *CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA, and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Tanjo Maru	Thursday, 11th, 9.15 A.M.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London	February 28th
Telegraphic Transfer	2/8
Bank Bill, on demand	2/8
Bank Bill, 30 days sight	2/8
Bank Bill, 60 days sight	2/8
Credit, at 6 months sight	2/8
Documentary Bill, 6 months sight	2/8
On Paris	
Bank Bill, on demand	1410
Credit, at 6 months sight	1410
On New York	
Bank Bill, on demand	161
Credit, at 60 days sight	161
On Bombay	
Telegraphic Transfer	218
Bank Bill, on demand	218
On Calcutta	
Telegraphic Transfer	218
Bank Bill, on demand	218
On Shanghai	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
On Yokohama	
On demand	203
On Manila	
On demand	1914
On Singapore	
On demand	243
On Batavia	
On demand	243
On Haiphong	
On demand	nom.
On Saigon	
On demand	nom.
On Bangkok	
On demand	nom.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 2.50
GOLD LAY, 100 fine, per ton	\$ 23.00
BAR SILVER, per oz.	\$ 22.00

STANDARD COIN.

Hongkong	30 cents piece	\$0.00 Discount
Hongkong	10	0.50 Premium
Canton	30	5.00
Canton	10	0.00

HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS

INCORPORATED WITH THE CHUNG NGOI SUN PO (Chinese Daily Press)

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BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Interest on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 4 per cent per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION N. J. STABE, Chief Manager Hongkong November 1st 1919.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899. Capital Subscribed ... Yen 80,000,000. Capital (Paid up) ... Yen 37,500,000. Reserve Funds ... Yen 7,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Guan Kagi, Kankou, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Fusan, Shichiku, Tientsin, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyet, Aio.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, Others—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Surabaya, London, New York, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:

London, County, Westminster and PARIS, BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centers of the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, India, China, Siam, India, Philippines, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

REIZO KONDOH, Manager, 3, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000.00. Reserve Fund ... 200,000.00.

Directors: Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman, Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Ma Ying Po, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Tong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yee Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shok, Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

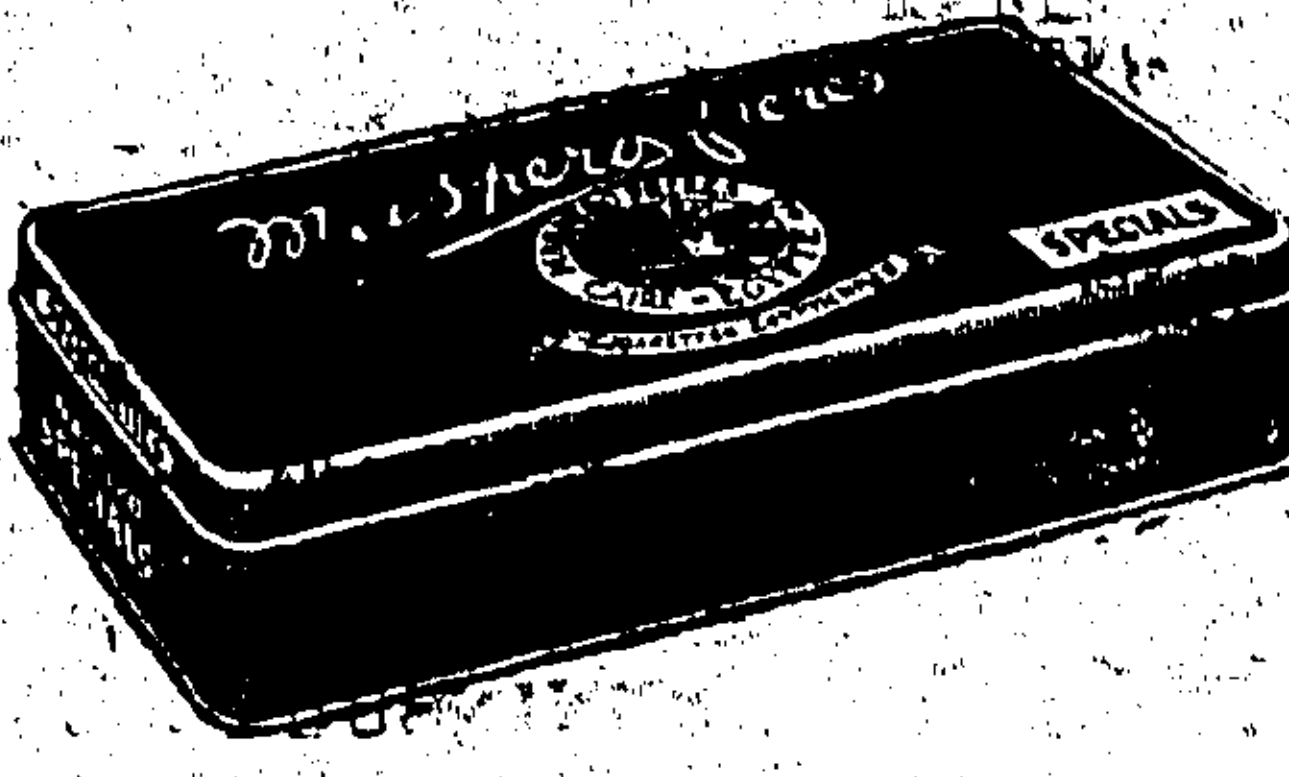
Chief Manager—Kan Tong Po, Esq. Asst. Manager—L. T. Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. For 6 months at the rate of 3 per cent. For 12 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager, Hongkong, February 13th, 1920.

"SPECIALS" THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE OF DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

MANUFACTURED BY HAND BY MASPERO FRERES IN CAIRO.



BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK). AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... F. 250,000,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... F. 150,000,000. PAID UP ... F. 75,000,000.

SUPERVISOR BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC ... F. 25,000,000.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelet. General Manager: A. J. Penot.

HEAD OFFICE:

76, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Canton, Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yunnan, etc.

RANKERS:

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centers of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOUREL, Manager, Hongkong, February 4th, 1920.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London E.C. 3.

Capital Authorized & Subscribed 21,500,000. PAID UP ... 750,000. Reserve Fund & Res. ... 750,000. Reserve Liability of shareholders 750,000.

Branches: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

Branches: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Rangoon, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Peshawar, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 5 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDER, Acting Manager, 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, December 15th, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA

(Special authorization by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000.00. Paid-up Capital ... 12,879,800.00. Reserve Funds ... 3,187,400.00.

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central, Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. New York Bankers—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange. Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months ... 3% per annum. For 6 months ... 4% per annum. For 12 months ... 5% per annum.

TSUYEE FEE, Manager, Hongkong, February 6th, 1920.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000. Reserve Fund ... £2,900,000. Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKETT, Manager, Hongkong, January 3rd 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:—6, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong Branch:—Paufler Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT Savings and Fixed Deposits at low interest at rates 2%, 4%, 5%, respectively. Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager, Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADELPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., 44, 46, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000. Reserve Funds: Sterling ... £1,500,000. Silver ... \$31,000,000. Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000.

Court of Directors:

J. A. FLEMING, Esq.—Chairman. Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARK—Deputy Chairman. J. W. C. BONNAR, Esq.—Hon. Mr. J. Johnston. Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—W. L. F. TRENCHARD, Esq. C. S. GUBLEY, Esq.—Ross Thomson, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STABE, Esq. Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STABE, Chief Manager, Hongkong, February 5th, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK). Head Office: 15bis, Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 45,000,000. Reserves ... 50,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Moupin, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Vladivostok, etc.

FRANCE:—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. BERENDOAGUE, Manager, Hongkong, December 1st, 1919.



THE IDEAL LIGHTING UNIT

for the OFFICE, HOME OR CLUB

A drawback to the domestic use of the 1 Watt lamp has been that until quite recently they could only be made and used economically in large candle powers.

This problem has been solved in the "ARGAL" which we now present for your trial and certain approval.

Supplied in 25 and 32 Candle Power. PRICE 50 cts. each.

Special prices given for large quantities.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD., 14, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

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ARGENTINE: Buenos Aires. BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Sao Paulo, Montevideo. URUGUAY: Montevideo.

VENEZUELA: Caracas, United States, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello. COLOMBIA: Bogota, Medellin, Santa Fe. BR. GUIANA: Georgetown, Rose Hall, New Amsterdam.

Also 60 Branches in CUBA, PORTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, HAITI, COSTA RICA, BR. HONDURAS, BRITISH WEST INDIES and FRENCH WEST INDIES.

555 Branches throughout CANADA & NEWFOUNDLAND. LONDON: Princes St., E.C. PARIS: 26, Rue de la Paix. NEW YORK: 60, William St. BARCELONA: Plaza de Catalunya 11. QUERO: September.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP & RESERVE: \$35,000,000. ASSETS OVER \$500,000,000.